The Massillon Independent.

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CHEERS BY YANKEES

Peace Envoys Receive Warm Welcome Upon Arrival at Portsmouth.

FIRST MEETING HELD TODAY

Governor McLane Formally Greets Plenipotentiaries in Behalf of State. Baron Rosen and Baron Komura Hold Long Conversation.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—It is thought that at today's meeting of the peace envoys here it may be possible to exchange the fundamental basis on which the representatives of the two belligerent powers may be able to come to an understanding. It is only after an accord on those fundamental bases that an armistice will be considered advantageous by both parties. On one point the Russian delegates are instructed not to yield—that regarding a war indemnity, which, it was stated, is against the Russian feeling, against Russian pride and against the whole history of the country.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—The Russian and Japanese missions have submitted themselves to introduction and likewise to all the ceremonies of welcome and reception on the part of the United States government and the state of New Hampshire, and are ready to face each other for the purpose of ending the war in the Far East and if possible consummating a permanent peace between the two great nations.

Today they will meet in the naval stores buildings of the Portsmouth navy yard. The Russian plenipotentiaries will examine the powers which the emperor of Japan has delegated to Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, and in turn the Japanese plenipotentiaries will scrutinize the powers which the Russian emperor has conferred upon Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen.

The second day's session, to take place tomorrow or Friday, it is expected, will be devoted either to a consideration of the Japanese peace teerms or to a proposition for an armistice by the Russian plenipotentiaries. It has been estimated that if a basis of negotiation for peace is found, the actual negotiations will consume something like five weeks time before a treaty can be perfected and signed.

Impressed by Hearty Welcome.

The landing and reception of the envoys was a function replete with ceremony. The dignity of the nation's salutes was contrasted with the hearty exclamations of good will on the part of the thousands of persons who thronged the streets of Portsmouth and surrounded the court house, where Governor McLane pronounced his cordial words of welcome.

The envoys of both Japan and Russia were much affected by the demonstration of the American public. M Witte rode through the business section of the town with his tall silk hat raised above his head in constant acknowledgement of salutes. Ambassador Rosen, in the same carriage, was also uncovered in honor of the cheering crowds. In the carriage following were the two Japanese envoys, and they, too, were not remiss in responding to the hurrahs of the crowds.

Three carriages were occupied by each mission, and in the procession through the streets of Portsmouth the Russians and Japanese were given alternate positions, the first, third and fifth carriages were Russians, and the second, fourth and sixth Japanese.

The public was rigorously excluded from the navy yard, where the envoys came ashore. The landing was effected most expeditiously and everything moved without the slightest interruption. The Russian suite was proceeding to the breakfast room from the landing when the salute from the battery announced the landing of the Japanese.

Greeted by the Governor.

The envoys were met at the court house by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, who first presented M. Witte to Governor McLane and then Baron Komura. The senior Russian commissioner presented his suite to the chief executive of New Hampshire and the Japanese plenipotentiary did likewise. Governor McLane's formal speech of welcome was responded to by profound bows by both parties. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the Russians were arranged on the right of the governor, the Japanese on the left, with Mr. Peirce on the immediate right. The group was then surrounded by the governor's staff and council and the entire party was photographed.

No one except the governor's staff and council, United States Senators Burnham and Gallinger, Representatives Sulloway and Currier and Assistant Secretary Peirce were present at the court house function, although crowds surrounded the building.

When the Hotel Wentworth was reached, shortly after 3 o'clock, there was an outburst of applause carried on in good natured rivalry. The Russian suite ignored the elevator and climbed the stairs to the second floor. The Japanese, who arrived a moment later, were lifted to their floor.

Although private dining rooms had been provided for the plenipotentiaries both suites took dinner at the same time in the main dining room of the hotel. The Japanese were early to dinner and were assigned a table in the center of the long room. They had only half concluded their dinner when the Russian envoys entered and were escorted to the extreme end of the room directly past the Japanese table. No sign of recognition was made, however, by either. Concluding dinner, Baron Komura and Minister Takahira strolled together on the wide veranda of the hotel down past the dining room windows and mingled with the curious crowd that was endeavoring to catch a glimpse of the distinguished diners within. They soon returned and entered the hotel.

Envoys Display Sociability.

When the Russians concluded dinner they, too, showed signs of sociability. They first strolled into the billiard room of the hotel, where they remained for some time and then sauntered leisurely on an inspection tour of their surroundings.

One of the interesting preliminary questions to be settled by the conference is the language in which the negotiations shall be conducted. M. Witte speaks only French and Russian, while Baron Rosen has also a command of English. Both of the Japanese are proficient in the English tongue, but Baron Komura speaks very little French. It is realized that if English shall be chosen as the medium of communication translations must be made to M. Witte. Should French be the language decided upon, translations will have to be made, preferably into English, for the Japanese.

While there is no official statement or prediction regarding the outcome of the forthcoming negotiations, the prevalence of a general good feeling is noticeable throughout the environs of the peace missions.

Witte Waits Upon the Ladies.

As the guests of Rear Admiral Mead, the plenipotentiaries and their suites were introduced to about 60 invited guests, which included prominent members of Portsmouth society, Secretary and Mrs. Peirce and William Dean Howells.

Informality again characterized the whole affair. It was not long before the members of the two missions were thrown together and they showed no hesitation in joining in the general conversation with the guests. Baron Komura and Baron Rosen were especially cordial in their greeting and were soon engaged in a long conversation, retiring to one side of the hall. M. Witte refused to permit his luncheon to be served until he had assisted in serving all of the ladies in the group about him. The democratic sight of the ranking Russian plenipotentiary handing refreshments to the guests was one of the interesting incidents of the luncheon. Before leaving the Russians and Japanese again greeted each other cordially.

NO PLACE FOR WEAKLINGS.

Men Who Go to Isthmus to Work Must Endure Rough Life.

New York, Aug. 9.—On the steamship Alianca from Colon were the two welfare experts, W. E. C. Nezro and Edward A. Moffett, who accompanied Chairman Shonts of the canal commission and Chief Engineer Stevens to the isthmus last month. These experts were secured to investigate plans for improving conditions of life in the canal zone. The experts made a statement in which they said:

"Conditions on the isthmus have been unfavorable for the employment of labor. Yet at the same time our investigation warrants our saying that they are not as bad as they have been reported. In undertaking this stupendous enterprise our government has from the first met with most difficult problems, not the least of which has been the proper housing of the employes. The commission is determined to remove the slightest ground for whatever dissatisfaction may have existed. At the same time the isthmus with its tropical climate is no place for a man who expects to find all the comforts to which he is accustomed at home. A man unaccustomed to the rough side of life, or at least unwilling to meet it, has no place on the isthmus.

"Chairman Shonts and Chief Engineer Stevens have issued an order that all work on the canal shall cease forthwith save the work of providing ample accommodation for employes already on the ground and for those yet to come."

KILLED THE WRONG MAN.

Black Hand Believed to Have Been After Loyalhanna Yard Boss.

Latrobe, Pa., Aug. 9.—Numerous clews have been followed, but nothing has been learned of the whereabouts of Natali Calotti and Felix Carosa, who are alleged to have murdered Michael Martin at Loyalhanna on Sunday.

The murder is alleged to have been the work of the Black Hand. It is also alleged that in the darkness a mistake was made and Martin was the victim instead of his companion, Andy Kutcher, an assistant yard boss at the Loyalhanna works, who had incurred the ill will of the members of the organization.

Jury Remains Out Five Days.

Rome, Ga., Aug. 9.—No verdict has yet been rendered in the trial of V. T. Sanford for the murder of Charles Wright. The jury has been out five days.

BUILDING COLLAPSES

Many Lives Lost at Albany by Disaster to Large Department Store.

VICTIMS MOSTLY SALESWOMEN

In Making Repairs Supports Are Removed and Floors, Weighted With Goods and Humanity, Give Way. Dead May Exceed Thirty.

Albany, Aug. 9.—The middle section of the big department store of the John G. Myers company in North Pearl street has collapsed, carrying down with it over 100 persons. Caught in a chaos of brick, plaster and wooden beams, between 20 and 30 men, women and children met death. Twelve hours' frantic work on the part of an army of rescuers disentangled 50 persons, six of them dead and many of the rest badly injured. Three bodies were in sight at a late hour last night, but many hours' work will be required to get them out. Anything like a complete list of the killed and injured will be unobtainable until the workers have made their way to the very bottom of the mass of wreckage. With few exceptions those caught in the ruin were employes, a large majority of them girls.

The catastrophe occurred shortly after the opening hour, when barely a score of shoppers were in the store. A clock found in the debris had stopped at 12 minutes before 9, showing when the crash came. The best account of the event that probably caused the ruin is given by the head of the crockery, glass and drug department, which occupies the basement.

Employes Had Warning.

"The workmen were sawing at a wooden floor beam," said he, "which runs underneath one of the central pillars in the middle of the store. Excavation for the cellar was going on about the base of this pillar, and I believe that jarring of the beam beneath it displaced the foundation of the pillar. The first thing I knew two of the counters near the place where the men were working began to sag and several pieces of glassware slid off onto the floor with a crash. I yelled to my clerks to run for the front of the store. The words were not out of my mouth when there came a crackling and everything around us began to fall. The wreck came slowly, however, and I think every one in my department escaped, as well as the workmen."

The pillar which gave way supported the ends of two girders, and when it fell the main support of the central part of the building was gone. With a noise that could be heard blocks away and which shook the adjoining buildings, nearly half the great structure, from cellar to roof and extending from one side wall to the other came grinding down. Into this cavern slid scores of employes who were working on the four floors above and lacked the warning which enabled those in the basement to escape. Some, however, were apprised of the danger by falling plaster and saved themselves by rushing to the front of the store or to the fire escape in the rear.

Rescuers Work Energetically.

Clouds of dust which shot out of the front entrance caused those outside to believe that the store was afire and a fire alarm was immediately turned in. When the fire department arrived they had plenty to do in rescuing those who were pinned under the top wreckage. They were joined by scores of volunteer rescuers and within an hour 15 or 20 persons were carried out, none of them fatally injured.

In a short time the city's entire hospital and ambulance force was on the scene, aided by half a hundred doctors from all parts of the city. The volunteer rescuers and the firemen continued the work until exhausted, when their places were taken by a wrecking force numbering 300 men from the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson railroads. These delved in the ruins all night, but the work of rescue progressed slowly. When darkness came it was estimated that nearly 50 persons still remained in the ruins and that not more than half of these could survive the weight pressing on them.

Money Loss Will Be Heavy.

Fortunately the wreckage did not take fire. Some 100 persons are still unaccounted for, but 50 of these are cash boys of which the firm has no record, and the loss of the payroll makes it difficult to get anything like a complete list of many others. In all the company has 400 employes, but 50 of these are away on vacations.

The building which collapsed stands in the heart of the shopping district at 39 and 41 North Pearl street. It is owned partly by the company and partly by the estate of the late David Orr. The loss to the company is estimated at between $200,000 and $300,000. The building was a very old one but considered perfectly sound. Extensive repairs were under way when the catastrophe took place. After the death of its founder, John G. Myers, two years ago, the business was conducted by a company consisting of George P. Hilton H King Sturdee Edward F. Hackett and Robert M. Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers was taken from the ruins with slight injuries. About a month ago the firm was incorporated as a stock company.

CHINA WANTS RAILROAD.

Sir Chentung Liang Cheng Calls on President Concerning It.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 9.—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese minister, arrived here last night and was driven to Sagamore Hill. He took dinner with the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. The minister came particularly to talk over with the president matters relating to the Hankow railroad, concerning which J. Pierpont Morgan had a conference with the president. Sir Liang desired to obtain some information about that conference and to present a statement of the situation from the standpoint of the Chinese government.

SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

Sir Liang said he simply desired to discuss the railroad question with the president. "China wants to purchase the railroad and its concessions," said he "and has made an offer for it. We are trying to patch up an arrangement that will be satisfactory, and I think an entirely friendly settlement will be reached."

"Has the Chinese government at any time threatened to seize the Hankow railroad?"

"Oh, no," replied the minister. "Nor at all. We have merely offered to purchase it."

ASKS FOR SQUARE DEAL.

Governor General Wright Makes Odd Speech at Taft Dinner.

Manila, Aug. 9.—Secretary Taft was the guest of honor last night at a banquet given by the combined chambers of commerce at the Grand opera house. Covers were laid for 500 guests. The address of welcome was made by Governor General Wright, who said in part:

"It may seem somewhat inappropriate for me to say so tonight, but, gentlemen, I think we have a right to ask you for what our president calls 'a square deal.' Whether we are rightfully or wrongfully here is not to be discussed at this time, but when the American people take over the sovereignty of a people without their consent they will get 'a square deal.'"

A toast to "The President" was responded to by Representative Foster. Representative Payne, in speaking of the benefits of the trip, took occasion to propose Secretary Taft as the next president. In responding to a toast to the navy, Representative Foss, chairman of the house committee on naval affairs, declared that its strength should be increased. Representative Cooper, chairman of the committee on insular affairs, spoke on "Congress and the Philippines," and Secretary Taft discussed "The Philippines in 1900 and 1906."

On entering the opera house and taking a box Miss Alice Roosevelt received a great ovation.

VILLAGE BOMBARDED.

Russian Gunboat Compels Surrender by Cretan Insurgents.

Canea, Crete, Aug. 9.—The Russian gunboat Khrabry has bombarded and destroyed Castelli on the north coast of the island of Crete about 18 miles east of Retimo) because the insurgents there opposed the landing of a Russian force to take over the customs house. A boat party which was sent ashore from the Khrabry was repulsed, whereupon the Russian commander, after warning the insurgents to remove the women and children, opened fire. The insurgents returned the fire with small arms, wounding two Russians. The bombardment continued until the village hoisted the white flag.

There have been disturbances in Crete for a considerable length of time, the Cretans being in revolt to obtain a greater degree of independence. Prince George of Greece is the high commissioner of the island, having been nominated by Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy in 1895.

Baby Cooked in Scalding Water.

Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 8.—Missing her 2-year-old baby, Mrs. Wesley Gross, residing in Bloomfield township, looked up from her washing and found it floating in a tub of scalding water, dead and literally cooked.

Dan Lamont Leaves $3,300,000.

New York, Aug. 9.—An estate valued at $3,300,000 is left by the late Colonel Daniel S. Lamont to Mrs. Lamont and her three daughters.

SIXTY MORE CASES

Yellow Fever at New Orleans Shows an Alarming Increase.

MILITIA MAY BE CALLED OUT

Regulation of Quarantine Restrictions Undertaken by Board of Health, Backed by Governor—Must Honor Health Certificates.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Official report to 6 o'clock last night: New cases, 60; total to date, 625; deaths last 24 hours, 4; total deaths to date, 117.

These figures vary slightly from those that have been sent out lately, but are the official record which was checked up and corrected to date. The large number of new cases and sub-foci is surprising, but no attempt is being made to account for it. Of the new sub-foci three are up town and the balance down town. Two dead men were found in a shanty in the woods and it was found that they had died of yellow fever. They were Italians and had died for lack of attention.

If the present chaotic condition of quarantine matters in Louisiana is not speedily terminated, in obedience to a proclamation just issued, the state board of health has announced its intention of immediately invoking the civil powers, and that failing, of asking Governor Blanchard to call out the militia to restore order.

The proclamation prohibits any town, parish or village from refusing admission to a person from a non-infected locality holding a health certificate not over 24 hours old or to a person from an infected locality who has spent six days in a detention camp and has been discharged with a marine hospital certificate. Interference with the passage of steamboats or trains is forbidden unless they violate legal quarantine regulations. No mail, freight or express matter shall, under the proclamation, be refused from infected localities provided it is carried in cars which have been fumigated by the marine hospital service. All persons who disregard these regulations are warned that they make themselves liable to answer in the courts. It is announced that no more illegal restrictions on travel will be tolerated.

Because of the large number of cases reported the fever situation did not show a favorable aspect but it is said that the increase is the result of the investigation of a number of suspicious cases of sickness, some of which the health authorities were unable to inquire into previously.

TAGGART TRIAL DELAYED.

Illness of Plaintiff's Counsel Causes Postponement.

Wooster, O., Aug. 9.—There was no session of the Taggart divorce case because of the sickness of James B. Stirling, one of the attorneys for Major Taggart. Mr. Stirling is suffering from exhaustion, due to cholera morbus and overwork. It was stated last night that he would be able to appear this morning.

The expected arrests in connection with the trial of young Rope, charged with perjury in swearing that he saw Mrs. Taggart buy beer, were not made, and warrants had not been issued up to a late hour last night.

The attorneys on both sides came to an understanding as to using the boys Elmore and Culver as witnesses, each side agreeing not to call the youngsters.

An element of mystery was added to the Rope perjury matter when it was learned that Louis Rope, age 23, a brother of the youth charged with perjury, had left for parts unknown because he felt disgraced over the arrest of his brother. Among the witnesses to be called will be Major Newberry of Pittsburg.

Lightning Burns Three.

Bellefontaine, O., Aug. 9.—One man is paralyzed and two others burned from a stroke of lightning which knocked them all senseless under a tree. Charles Levan and son, Charles, and a nephew named Myers were on their way home when a rain came up and they took shelter under a tree. A stroke of lightning struck them and made them unconscious until neighbors found them.

Barney Oldfield Hurt in Wreck.

Detroit, Aug. 9.—Barney Oldfield and Dan Wurgis collided in the stretch during the first heat of the five-mile open at the Grosse Pointe automobile races and both machines went through the fence. Oldfield sustained several scalp wounds and a badly cut arm. His injuries are not fatal. Wurgis escaped uninjured.

Guffey Oil Tanks Burning.

Houston, Tex., Aug. 9.—Lightning struck two tanks of the Guffey company on the Humble field, setting both on fire. Over 100,000 barrels of oil were stored in the tanks, all of which will be destroyed. Every effort is being made to confine the flames to these two tanks.

CZAR APPROVES PLANS.

Will Summon National Assembly by Decree Next Saturday.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9.—The Russian national assembly, the first gathering of the representatives of the Muscovite people since Emperor Alexei Michaelovitch, the second of the Romanoffs, summoned the last zemsky sobor in the seventeenth century, will be proclaimed on Saturday, Aug. 12, the first birthday anniversary of the heir to the Russian throne.

The final session of the special commission, which has been considering the project as drafted by Minister of the Interior Boulgin and elaborated by the council of ministers, was held at Peterhof. Its verdict upon the project as a whole was favorable and at the conclusion of the session, before the assembled grand dukes, ministers, senators and other members of the commission, Emperor Nicholas set the seal of his approval thereto.

In principle the national assembly will be a deliberative and consultative body for the discussion of measures laid before it by the emperor or his ministers. It will have the power to force the withdrawal of ministerial propositions by a two-thirds vote, which gives at least a negative control over legislation. It will be a large body, probably over 500 members chosen by a system of indirect elections, and its first session, it is understood, will be held in November.

Laughter in Church Condemned.

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Dr. James M. Buckley, chairman of the Episcopacy committee of the Methodist Episcopal church, declared in an address here that a clergyman has no right to make his congregation laugh and that to do so is irreverence. "Yet there are a good many clowns in the pulpit," he concluded.

Corry's New Track Opened.

Corry, Pa., Aug. 9.—Excellent weather and a ten thousand attendance were the features of the opening of Corry's new $40,000 track in the Lake Erie circuit. Favorites in the first two races won easily. Three hundred and one entries for the week's races have been made.

Typhoid Fever at Washington.

Washington, Aug. 9.—An unusually serious outbreak of typhoid fever, generally attributed to the use of river water, is prevailing in this city. Since July 1 196 cases have been reported in the District of Columbia and 21 deaths have occurred.

He who can conceal his joys is greater than he who can hide his griefs.—Lavater.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct.	Club	W	L	Pct.
New York	70	29	.707	Cincinnati	52	49	.515
Pittsburg	65	36	.643	St. Louis	39	64	.379
Philadelphia	58	41	.586	Boston	32	70	.314
Chicago	53	45	.541	Brooklyn	29	67	.302

National Tuesday—Pittsburg 5, Boston 1; New York 1, Chicago 3; Cincinnati 2, Philadelphia 1; St. Louis 5, Brooklyn 2, first game; St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2, second game.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Pct.	Club	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	54	36	.600	Boston	46	43	.517
Chicago	54	36	.600	Detroit	44	49	.473
Cleveland	54	37	.593	Washington	37	55	.402
New York	49	41	.544	St. Louis	32	67	.323

American Tuesday—Boston 3, Detroit 0; Cleveland 5, Philadelphia 4; Washington 2, St. Louis 1; others rain.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Official announcement that there has been comparatively little rust damage caused heavy profit taking in wheat today. The September option closed ⅝@⅞c lower. Corn is up ½c. Oats show a gain of ⅛c. Closing quotations: Wheat, Sept., 82½; corn, Sept., 53½; oats, Sept., 26⅝.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—AUG. 8.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 63@63½; high mixed, 62@62½; yellow car, 68½@69.

Oats—No. 2 white, 34½@34¾; No. 3, 33@33½; No. 4, 32⅝.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13.50@13.75; No. 2, $11.75@12.25; No. 1 clover, $10.75@11.25; No. 1 mixed, $10.75@11.25.

Eggs—Selected, 20@21.

Butter—Prints, 24@24½; tubs, 22½@24; dairy, 15@16.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 10¾@11; Ohio cream, 10½@11; limberger new, 12½@13.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5.45@5.60; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.35@3.90; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.75@4.25; choice milch cows, $30@40; medium to good milch cows, $15@25; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $3.55@4; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3.85@4.40; feed steers, common to good quality, $3.35@3.90; fair to choice stockers, $3.10@3.65.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $6.50@7; veals, fair to good, $5@6; heavy and thin calves, $3@4.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $6.25; medium weights, $6.40; best heavy yorkers, $6.40@6.45; good light yorkers, $6.50@6.55; pigs, good to prime, $6.15@6.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.25@5.50; good to choice mixed, $4.75@5; fair to good mixed, $4@4.35; culls and common, $2@3.25; yearlings, $3@6; spring lambs, $4.50@6.75.

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THE BLACK SEA REVOLT

Details of Kniaz Potemkine Mutiny as Told by Sailors.

OFFICERS QUICKLY SHOT DOWN

Several Were Killed by Mastutchenko, the Leader, Who Is Said to Be Somewhat Like a Japanese—Mutineers Were Driven to Desperation by Food Unfit to Eat—A General Mutiny Planned.

The details of the recent mutiny on Russian warships in the Black sea are slowly being gathered from members of the crews of the ships involved, says a correspondent of Le Journal of Paris, writing from Kustenji, in Roumania.

The Kniaz Potemkine left Sevastopol on June 24 for open sea maneuvers. The next day it reached the designated place, off Odessa, where it was to experiment with the new guns. A torpedo boat was dispatched to Odessa for provisions. It returned at midnight.

For breakfast on June 26 "borsch" (Russian broth), cooked with the meat purchased at Odessa, was served to the sailors. Without a dissenting voice they cried that they would not eat the "borsch," the meat being unfit for food. Nevertheless certain sailors did eat the soup, and so their declaration did not become known in the cabin.

The day following the soup was remade with the same meat. This time all sailors refused to eat. Commandant Gelerowsky, second in command, and a second lieutenant came along and demanded to know why nobody ate the soup. Several sailors replied that the meat was tainted. Thereupon the officers returned to the wardroom without saying a word.

Nothing might have happened if the lieutenant had not seated himself at the table and remained thoughtful, without touching his food.

"Why do you not eat?" inquired Commandant Golikoff.

"How can one eat," replied the officer, "when we have on board 800 men who refuse their food?"

An ominous silence followed. For some time past the commander of the battleship had heard rumors of a conspiracy against the officers and of the threatened mutiny of the crew. So, after a moment's reflection, he called Sergeant Major Pogownetz and ordered him to have the crew beat to service quarters on the main deck. When they were assembled the commander said:

"Why do you not eat the soup?"

There was no response. Commander Golikoff repeated his question. Still no voice came from the crew. Then the second commandant said:

"They do not eat because the meat given them is full of worms."

A murmur of approval came from the ranks of the crew.

"Dr. Smirnoff," cried the commandant, "is it true that this meat is full of worms?"

The surgeon saluted and, approaching, said:

"Commandant, this meat is fresh; it is healthful; it is good. I have never seen better."

Lieutenant Gelerowski turned upon him.

"What? Good! I have seen it myself. It is alive with worms!"

The surgeon then said: "Possibly you saw it thus when it came from Odessa. Since then I have had it salted. It is now good and fit to eat."

At these words the commander raised his hands. "Enough for the present," he said. "When the surgeon says the meat is good, it is good. Those who are content to eat the soup will step to the right; those who do not, to the left."

Slowly, one by one, the sailors passed to the right. When there remained only about thirty men who had not yet gone over, although these were preparing to move, the commander stopped them.

"Enough," he said. "Marines, arrest those men!"

Then the marines—even those who had a short time before complained—went after their arms and surrounded their thirty comrades. The commander went aft to his cabin. One moment later Mastutchenko, a sergeant major, with a wild look in his eyes, sprang between decks and presently returned with a rifle. He drew himself up before the officers, crying:

"What would you do with those men? You are going to shoot them. Has not enough blood already been shed in this Russia? After the murders of Liaoyang and Mukden, of St. Petersburg and Warsaw—after these the murders of the Potemkin? Enough! We might as well, right here, put an end to this reign of barbarity. Long live free Russia! Death to the officers! There are more of us than you. We are the masters. Down with tyranny!"

The second lieutenant, almost frantic, interposed: "Hold thy tongue, my poor fellow, or thou'lt be shot instantly!"

"It is thou who wilt be shot!" yelled Mastutchenko as he presented his rifle.

The lieutenant drew his pistol and fired. He missed Mastutchenko, but a sailor named Vakulenchouk fell dead. There was a moment of stupor, then Mastutchenko cried: "Assassin! Thou hast slain Vakulenchouk! What hath he done to thee? He was innocent!"

With these words he fired on the lieutenant, and the officer fell with blood dyeing his blond mustache. Then followed a period of great confusion. The sailors ran about asking each other what should be done. Pogownetz threw overboard the drum with which he had beaten the men to quarters. Mastutchenko shot two officers who rushed upon him to disarm him. The surgeon fled to his cabin and shot himself through the stomach. Mastutchenko marked a fourth officer and instantly killed him.

The sailors, wild with fury, ran between decks. Several officers threw themselves into the water and were followed by the petty officers. They swam toward the shore. But Mastutchenko would not have that, for they would betray him. He called eight or ten men to him. They began to shoot at the swimming officers and soon killed them all. In the meantime the torpedo boat, No. 267, noticed that something was wrong on board the Potemkine. Its officers made a shrewd guess and started for the open sea. Pogownetz ordered a comrade to fire two blank shots at her. After these shots the boat was signaled to approach. When it came alongside the officers were ordered to come on board the battleship and were then confined. The officers in charge of the dynamo protested.

"If thou wouldst speak to me," said Mastutchenko, "rip off thy shoulder straps and speak as man to man."

"What hast thou done with thy officers?" asked the officer.

"Thou wilt soon see," cried Mastutchenko as he shot the officer dead.

At that moment the commander appeared from the cabin. He was an old man, with white hair and beard. He trembled convulsively. He cried:

"What art thou about? Thou art an assassin!"

"Silence," yelled Mastutchenko, "or I'll kill thee."

"Wouldst thou slay an old man like me? Thou knowest not what thou dost. Thou art mad!"

Mastutchenko put the rifle to his cheek and said: "Commend thy soul to God. In a second thou shalt be no more."

Commandant Golikoff shuddered. He crossed himself. He had scarcely done so when he fell to the deck, shot through the forehead.

Mastutchenko now gave orders to the sailors, "Arrest the officers that remain!" The officers were arrested and solemnly stripped off their insignia of rank. Three ripped off their shoulder straps, saying to the sailors, "We are with you for free Russia." These three remained on board. One of them, Alexieff, was placed in command. The others were put in a boat and sent to Odessa. It was 11:30 when Mastutchenko began the revolt. By 12:15 the sailors were masters of the Kniaz Potemkine. He called the men together and said:

"We are now going to declare war on all Russia which is not for liberty. The revolutionaries will follow us."

"Rabid creature that thou art," interrupted Pogownetz, "hast thou forgotten that on July 5 the crews of the entire fleet were to mutiny? The word has not yet been given to all. Thou beganst too soon. We shall not be followed."

"What is done is done. The mistake has been made. We must go on," replied Mastutchenko, and he began to intone the "International" and was followed by the sailors in unison. Finally the singing ceased. A deep silence prevailed, which was at length broken by groans.

"Who groaned?" demanded Mastutchenko. "Go thou and see, Pogownetz."

Pogownetz went to find out. Presently he returned, saying that it was the surgeon, lying wounded in his cabin.

"Ah, that pig, who is the cause of all, is sick!" ejaculated Mastutchenko. "What shall we do with him?"

"Death! Death! Let us kill him!" cried the sailors.

Twenty sailors precipitated themselves into the cabin. They grabbed up the surgeon by the feet and arms and threw him into the sea. From the rail Mastutchenko fired at him until the body disappeared beneath the surface. The sailors became troubled and glanced at the mutineers, while they murmured among themselves, "A stupid, unnecessary thing, that!" They repeated these words under breath, for they were afraid of being heard by Mastutchenko, who with his fierce Tartar eyes watched and dominated them.

Whence came this Mastutchenko? Who knows? He himself says he comes from Siberia, but—there is something of the Japanese about him. He has only been in the Russian navy three years, and no one knows where he was born or who were his parents. Pogownetz is a Roumanian from Bessarabia, which was absorbed by Russia twenty-five years ago. He has been in the navy eight years. He should have had his discharge a year ago, but on account of the war he was not allowed to go. He chafed under the enforced stay, and in him the seeds of mutiny and revolution found rich soil.

Novelty In Consumption Treatment.

An innovation in tubercular treatment was recently established at a Denver sanitarium. It is a pavilion inclosed on three sides and with the entire front open. It is built of thin shingles and has accommodations for twenty patients.

The Departing Friend.

[The automobile will soon entirely supersede the horse.—Scientific Prediction.]

When the motor car is lying
All disabled in the ditch,
When among the bolts we're trying
To discover which is which,
When we're badaging our ankles,
When pecuniary loss
In our check book sadly rankles,
Then we'll miss you, good old hoss!

When we anguish in the clutches
Of the sheriff so serene,
When we're going round on crutches
And exhaling gasoline,
When to madness we are goaded
As we get a sudden toss
'Cause we didn't know 'twas loaded,
We will miss you, good old hoss!

—Washington Star.

KIPLING TO A SCHOOLGIRL.

Author Delighted With a Letter Telling Him to Keep on Writing.

A proud little Washington girl is Nannie Peck, who wrote a letter addressed, "Rudyard Kipling, England," and got a letter in reply, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times.

Nannie is twelve years old and a pupil at Fairmount seminary. She is a great admirer of Kipling and had been reading his works with constantly growing delight until she noticed with alarm that those she had read were outnumbering those she had not. It occurred to her that in a little while she would have read all of Mr. Kipling's books, so she wrote the author a letter expressing this fear and asking him to please not stop writing, but to publish some more books as fast as he could.

She asked her teacher where Kipling lived, and the teacher replied, "In England." Nannie addressed her letter, "Rudyard Kipling, England," and sent it off. But Kipling wasn't in England then; he was in South Africa. The letter was forwarded to him, and the other day Miss Nannie received a letter with a queer looking stamp on it which read as follows:

My Dear Miss Nannie Peck—Thank you very much for your letter (undated) from Washington and for the nice things you write about my books. That is just the right way to write to an author. Some people have a lot of what they call "reservations" and "limitations" and "points of difference" and other uninteresting things, but I rejoice to see you haven't. I hope you will have a happy time as you grow up and find a great many more books that interest you. Very sincerely,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

P. S.—Have you read Mrs. Ewing's books, "Six to Sixteen?" If not, get them, because you will love them.

Nannie danced into the schoolroom in delight, waving the letter above her head. Since then it has been passed around to her schoolmates until it is almost worn out.

JAPAN'S WAR CHEMIST.

Career of Gian Shimose, Inventor of a Wonderful Explosive.

Dr. Gian Shimose, the chemist-inventor of that wonderful explosive, Shimose powder, used by the Japanese army and navy, was born in the very humblest circumstances in the province of Hiroshima some forty-seven years ago, when railways and steamships were practically unknown in the island empire, says the Chicago News. Very early Shimose, determined to win an education, made his way to the capital, borrowed books to study and, though often on the verge of starvation, was graduated from the Imperial university with the highest honors.

His first invention was a curious ink, now used in Japan for bank notes. The secret of its composition is absolute, and counterfeits are instantly detected. Recognizing that the powder in use in Japan was extremely unsatisfactory, Shimose turned his attention to the invention of a new powder and spent eleven years in perfecting it, often working entire days and nights in his laboratory.

On one occasion he was nearly blinded for life by a premature explosion during one of his experiments. Very frequently his hands and fingers were dreadfully burned, but nothing ever seemed to turn him from his purpose, and at length, when the now famous "Shimose powder" was a perfect chemical compound, he took it modestly to his government, with results now known to all the world.

A New Method of Cooling Rooms.

John Arbuckle, the rich Brooklyn manufacturer, has invented a method of cooling and drying the air of rooms, no matter how hot and humid it may be outside, says the New York World. The plan consists of pipes containing brine, which is carried around the room, being forced very much like the heat is forced in winter, and the more intense the pressure the lower will become the temperature. The secret of it is that the moisture is taken from the air, being congealed on the pipes, from which it is then removed, and the humidity is thus done away with. No ice or chemicals are used. This method of cooling has been experimentally demonstrated at a New York hotel, and those who have seen it in operation say it is a great success.

Curiosities In Roses.

At a recent floral exhibition at Bad Kreuznach, Germany, 24,000 rose bushes were on view. Among the curiosities were green roses and a bush that had roses of three colors, some being red, others rose and others yellow.

A Summer Night.

Summah is de lovin' time—
Do' keer what you say.
Night is allus peart an' prime,
Bettah dan de day.
Dough de day is sweet an' good,
Birds a-singin' fine,
Pines a-smellin' in de wood—
But de night is mine.

Rivah whisperin', "Howdy do?"
Ez it pass you by;
Moon a-lookin' down at you,
Winkin' on de sly.
Frogs a-croakin' f'om de pon',
Singin' bass dey fill,
An' you listen 'way beyon'
Ol' man whippo'will.

Hush up, honey; tek my han';
Mak' yo' footsteps light.
Somep'n' hi[illegible] o' hol's de lan'
On a sum[illegible]h night.
Somep'n' dat you nevah sees
An' you nevah hyeahs,
But you feels it in de breeze—
Somep'n' nigh to teahs.

Somep'n' nigh to teahs? Dat's so,
But hit's nigh to smiles,
An' you feel it ez you go
Down de shinin' miles.
Tek my han', my little dove;
Hush an' come erway.
Summah is de time fu' love;
Nighttime beats de day.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar in August Century.

HELPING OLD PEOPLE

Hobby of an Iowa Millionaire Philanthropist.

COSTLY HOME GIVEN TO CHARITY

How Abraham Slimmer of Waverly, Ia., Now Living in a Wood Shed, Is Trying to Do Practical Good With His Wealth—A Bachelor Loving Mankind, but Attending No Church and a Frugal Liver.

Abraham Slimmer of Waverly, Ia., most eccentric of American millionaire philanthropists, recently gave $5,000 to the Sinai Hospital association of Milwaukee for a new building after attaching the novel conditions he affixes to every gift, says a Des Moines special dispatch to the New York Herald.

Slimmer is a follower of no religion and a believer in no creed. He is a philosopher, living upon the humblest fare, wearing unpretentious clothes, sleeping in a woodshed and trying to unburden himself of his wealth in a way to alleviate the suffering in this world.

He gave his home, worth $50,000, to the sisters of charity for a hospital, but required that it be dedicated as a nonsectarian hospital. He retired from his apartments to the wood shed on the rear of the lot, where he now resides. He says the associations of the property are too dear for him to leave it entirely, so he has asked that he may spend his remaining years in keeping up the property for the sisters.

To him money appeals little. He says that for his happiness all he wants is a crust of bread, a place to lay his head and clothes to keep him comfortable. He says the happiest moment of his life will be when he is to unburden himself of all his wealth and start on an equal footing with his fellow beings in the struggle for sustenance.

He went to Iowa a poor boy. There he amassed wealth through business shrewdness and good fortune by buying, feeding and selling cattle, then clearing land and selling lumber and finally by investing his accumulations in banks and real estate.

Helping old people is the hobby of Mr. Slimmer. He has given thousands of dollars for hospitals, homes for the friendless and old people's homes. But he drives his bargains well, demonstrating the shrewdness by which he gained his money. If he gives money for some home he draws the papers himself. He has laughed in the faces of lawyers who have been employed by religious societies to break his contracts that they might violate some of the provisions therein. They have always been found too strong.

Mr. Slimmer is a bachelor, and in making his contracts there is always one clause. That is that there shall be no women on the board of directors. He has no confidence in their executive ability. He says they are quarrelsome and arouse strife detrimental to the welfare of the institution. He is against marriage. That is a part of his philosophy. "Those who say they marry because they feel it to be a part of their duty," remarked the philosopher, "or because they feel it incumbent upon them to perpetuate the race by reproduction are hypocrites."

Another clause in his contracts is that no inmate of any institution to which he gives money shall be asked to go to religious services. He does not object to services being held in the institutions, but wants the inmates left to their own discretion as to going. "Because," explains the philosopher, "old persons might not like to refuse to go to services, and they are bigoted in their ideas. They might hear something that would arouse their anger and make them miserable. I am trying to make their last years those of perfect peace and happiness."

With no creed, he believes he is growing rich in the smiles bestowed upon him for his kindness. Believing that it will be "harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the needle's eye," he is rapidly doing away with his earthly gain. He exclaims:

"What is money? It is the capacity to curb one's own wants and has a corresponding capacity to do good for others and to make others happy.

"My possessions are a trust fund which will have to be disposed of some time, and there is no better time to dispose of them than while I am here to plan and figure out what is best to do with them. It is not charity. I cannot take the money with me when I go from this field of human activity. I cannot wear it or eat it. I cannot sleep more than other men, and if I could that would cost me nothing. Money generally lies heavily upon men's stomachs and gives those who have the most of it sour faces. Remove the money and they will have more pleasant faces and happier lives.

"I have tested my system by my own conscience and know it is right. If Mr. Rockefeller will let me handle his money for awhile he will die blessing me after I have spent it all. He is now a pauper in everything but money. Carnegie will never be happy until he gets down to true life and relieves distress and sorrow and suffering and humiliation."

Slimmer does not believe in building monuments for himself in the way of libraries and schools. He contends that true charity is to nurse the wounds of flesh and conscience among his fellow beings.

In his wood shed he has for his breakfast hot water and toast. His dinner he usually takes with some friend, and his supper is hard bread and coffee. He is a sturdy man, though of slight build.

THE UGLY OCTOPUS.

It Is One of the Most Repulsive and Hideous of Creatures.

A greedy, voracious, relentless creature is the octopus, and a most formidable enemy even to man, for it is easier to cut or tear off one of those terrible long arms with its two rows of suckers than to induce the creature to relinquish any prey it has laid hold of.

These suckers also enable it to drag its body into very narrow crevices, from which scarcely any force will avail to remove it.

Like its beautiful brother the argonaut, it defies its enemies by ejecting ink, but the octopus is so subtle and clever that he can vary the color of his ink according to the color of the ground he is passing over, and, as he is very active and darts about at lightning speed, he constantly escapes being caught.

He is an unsociable creature, apparently quite satisfied with his own society, as he roams about alone, seeking what he may devour on rocky shores, where he may be met with of all sizes, varying in length from an inch to two or more feet.

The octopus has one very curious habit—when resting he coils up some of his arms into a semblance of the shell of the argonaut.—Pearson's Weekly.

A MARKET PRIMER.

It Tells About the Butcher and the Way He Sells His Meat.

What is the man doing behind the counter?

He is selling meat. Let us watch him.

What is the lady going up to the counter for?

To buy meat from the greasy man with the white apron.

What does she ask for?

A five pound roast of porterhouse.

What does he give her?

A seven pound roast.

Then does he charge her only for what she asked for?"

No, indeed. He charges her for what he chose to give her.

Didn't the lady know what she wanted?

Evidently the man didn't think so.

Can't he tell the weight of a piece of meat when he picks it up?

Certainly he can. Otherwise he would never be able to know that he is always selling you a piece of meat several pounds bigger than you wanted.

Why does the man do this?

It is impossible to associate constantly with greasy things and not become pretty smooth yourself. Now run and play.—Baltimore American.

FISHING LINES.

The Very Finest Are Those Formed From Silkworm Gut.

Silkworm gut forms the best line for fishing purposes, partly on account of its great tenacity and partly because it is so transparent. Every year a sufficient number of Spanish silkworm grubs are selected for this purpose. After they have eaten enough mulberry leaves and before they begin to spin they are thrown into vinegar for several hours. Each insect is killed, and the substance which the grub in the natural course would have spun into a cocoon is forcibly drawn from the dead worm into a much thicker and shorter silken thread.

The threads are then placed in pure water for about four hours and afterward dipped for ten minutes in a solution of soft soap. The fine outer skin is thus loosened so that the workman can remove it with his hands. The threads must be dried in a shady place and are often bleached with sulphur vapor until they acquire the bright appearance of spun glass.—London Telegraph.

The Waiters.

Usefulness of any man or woman lies principally in the willingness back of the hands to do as well as they possibly can whatever comes their way. As a rule, it will be found that the most useless persons in the world are those who are "waiting" for something to turn up. And by the same sign it is a fact that the most useful beings are those who have taken up the first thing that came to hand and done the best they could with it. These people usually find something to their liking in the long run, too, and if this be denied them they have the good sense to learn to like what comes.

Long Flight by Night.

Nearly all small birds make their long flights by night, spending the daytime quietly feeding and resting, so that if on any day in May the treetops are full of flitting little warblers it is no sign that the following day will find them still there. Some kinds, like phoebes, song sparrows, meadow larks and bluebirds, come very early—as soon as the snow is all gone and the south sloping hillsides begin to feel warm and "smell of spring."—St. Nicholas.

Nothing of the Kind.

"Now, sir," said the advocate, cross examining a witness, "your answers are not satisfactory. I am afraid you are slightly ambiguous."

Witness (with great indignation)—I 'm naething o' the kind, sir. I'm a strict teetotaler.—London Tit-Bits.

Suspicious.

Junior Partner—The bookkeeper has been married nearly six months now. Senior Partner—Wel ? Junior Partner—Well, he hasn't asked for a raise in salary. Senior Partner—Heavens! We'll have to have his accounts examined.—Philadelphia Press.

Be brave in trouble; meet distress with dauntless courage; but when the gale for prosperity blows be wise, no less, and shorten sail.—Horace.

SHONTS' FIRST JOB.

Panama Canal Builder Worked on a Farm For Fifty Cents a Day.

Theodore P. Shonts, whom President Roosevelt has chosen to take charge of the work of digging the Panama canal, once worked on an Iowa farm for a man who now lives in Lincoln, Neb., for a wage of 50 cents a day, says a special dispatch from Lincoln, Neb., to the St. Louis Republic.

A. J. Campbell, a retired farmer, now residing at Lincoln, Neb., with his daughter, Mrs. W. N. Brown, was Shonts' employer. For many years Mr. Campbell operated a large stock farm near Centerville, Ia., and it was when he was engaged in that business that the future canal builder, who was then in his youth, worked for him. It was Shonts' first job, and he filled it to the very best of his ability, and that is to say that he filled it well.

"I have known Theodore P. Shonts since his early boyhood," said Mr. Campbell, "and I have always taken more than ordinary interest in him because of the fact that my brother, D. C. Campbell, a Chicago banker, married his eldest sister.

"Even when a mere boy Shonts exhibited that sterling integrity and that capacity for doing things which have since characterized his career. I was impressed with him then as I am impressed with him now.

"One day young Shonts came to my farm and said he wanted to go to work for me. He was then about fifteen years old and a stout, husky youngster, as bright as a new silver dollar. He explained that he wished to earn some money and to build himself up physically, and he was not at all particular as to what sort of work I gave him to do or what I paid him. His home was then in Centerville, where his father was a practicing physician.

"I told him I would pay him 50 cents a day and his board, and he willingly accepted my offer. I shall never forget the first job he did. It was helping me to plant an Osage orange hedge. While I pushed the spade into the soft earth Theodore placed the sprouts in the opening, and he was always there with the sprouts. He was the promptest, most active young fellow I ever met. In the harvest field he was one of the best hands I ever had.

"Later, as he grew toward manhood, he went away to attend school in another town. He always came back to spend his vacations, however, and he used generally to spend his vacations working for me in the harvest fields. He did not have to labor in the fields, for his father was quite wealthy; but, like most ambitious young men, he desired to earn money to pay his own way. He always said that the exercise he got in the harvest fields was worth a great deal to him in after years."

Forest Reserve In California.

President Roosevelt has proclaimed a new forest reserve in California to be known as the Lassen Peak reserve, which covers part of the northern Sierra Nevada range and contains nearly 900,000 acres, says a Washington dispatch. Nearly 84 per cent of the area is forest, which has over three and a quarter billion feet of accessible merchantable timber, chiefly yellow and sugar pine and red and white fir. The land lies at an elevation of between 3,000 and 10,400 feet. Some 125,000 sheep and 9,000 cattle have been grazing annually over this area, and they will be allowed to continue there.

On Bicycle Tour of All States.

C. C. Murphy, twenty-one years old, and C. N. Darling, twenty, of Jackson, Mich., recently arrived at Stamford, Conn., on bicycles, says a special dispatch from Stamford to the New York Times. They say they are on a wager to ride in every state in the Union and return to Michigan in eighteen months.

Natural Allies of the Future.

The three great Teutonic nations—Britain, America and Germany—are the natural allies of the future, says the London Spectator, and such an alliance once realized (not on paper, but in fact) would be almost as great a gain to the peace of the world as a European federation.

The Lord of Arbitration.

[It is announced that President Roosevelt has been asked to settle the Equitable Life Assurance trouble.—Daily Newspaper.]

If you ever have a scrap, matters not the kind,
Do not fight it out yourself in a manner blind;
Take it down to Washington when 'tis good and ready—
Take it to the White House and
To Teddy.
Up
It
Put

Have you had trouble with your cook?
Has she burnt the bread?
Has she heaved a rolling pin at the missus' head?
Do not try to grapple her in a fashion heady;
Take the case to Washington and
To Teddy.
Up
It
Put

Have you differed with your wife on some little point—
Scrapped about it till the world seems all out of joint?
Do not talk about divorce; keep your temper steady;
Take her down to Washington and
To Teddy.
Up
Her
Put

That is what the president draws his wages for;
He's the chap to settle up every open score.
So when trouble comes to you, however deep the eddy,
Take it to the White House and
To Teddy.
Up
It
Put

—John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

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RUSSIAN STORY OF GRAFT AND MUTINY

Rojestvensky Says His Ships Were Useless—Men Rebelled.

WHY NEBOGATOFF GAVE UP.

Orders and Appeals to His Sailors Were In Vain, and the Lives of the Officers Were Threatened—How the Japanese Saved the Orel From Being Blown Up.

It was supposed that the sensations in regard to the battle of the sea of Japan had been exhausted, but Admiral Rojestvensky's report, printed recently at London, is a document of so amazing a character that the battle has again been discussed almost as generally as immediately after it was fought, says a London correspondent of the New York Times.

It is stated that the report was received by the czar on July 10, but had hitherto been kept secret. As soon as the admiral's condition permitted he received all the superior officers of his squadron who are prisoners in Japan and drew up his report in agreement with Admiral Nebogatoff. The report has not been officially published yet, but the contents of it have become known to the members of the czar's court.

The admiral declares that his vessels were in extremely bad condition, due not only to the haste in their construction, but also to the dishonesty of the builders and the corruption of the Russian officials who passed as satisfactory ships which were manifestly bad.

On none of the vessels did the thickness of the armor plating correspond to the official figures. Furthermore, the armor was of inferior quality, and this enabled the Japanese shells to pierce it. The vessels were not provided with telemeters, which interfered considerably with the accuracy of their firing. The shells were lamentably made, and two-thirds of them did not explode. The ships could not carry the necessary quantity of coal, and none of them attained their guaranteed speed. The engines and boilers were of poor quality and were constantly in need of repairs.

Two-thirds of the crews, says the admiral, were mea incapable of performing what was required of them. The gunners did not know the elementary laws of firing, and in spite of the practice they had received it was certain that the squadron was sailing to defeat. Admiral Nebogatoff's crews especially left much to be desired.

At Madagascar a mutiny broke out, and fourteen sailors were executed. The guns of Admiral Rojestvensky's ships had to be trained on the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin in order to restore order among the mutineers. Then—this was discovered too late—the crews decided to revolt and to give themselves up to the enemy.

Near Formosa another mutiny broke out in Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron, and it was only thanks to Admiral Rojestvensky's energy that the mutineers did not succeed in making themselves masters of the ships and taking possession of the bulk of the squadron.

From the very beginning of the battle of the sea of Japan Rojestvensky saw that Nebogatoff's vessels, especially the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle and were not carrying out his orders. He sent torpedo boats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the maneuvers as ordered he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Rojestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle the issue might have been very different; but, being unfortunately wounded, he had to be transferred to a torpedo boat destroyer. Almost at the same moment Rear Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers and Rear Admiral Voelkersam was killed.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who had never been popular with the sailors, had to take command. Then the rout began. Weakened by Admiral Enquist's departure, the squadron was thrown into confusion, Admiral Nebogatoff's orders were not carried out, and it was every man for himself. The ships were scattered, enabling the Japanese to pursue and sink the Russian vessels one after the other. One division, executing Admiral Nebogatoff's orders, was able to rally together. It consisted of the Orel, Imperator Nikolai I., Admiral Seniavin, General Admiral Apraksin, Admiral Nakhimoff and others. But then the mutineers on board the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin refused to follow the admiral. It was in vain that Admiral Nebogatoff ordered them, begged them. The Japanese vessels drew near, forming a great circle.

Seeing that all was lost, the Admiral Nakhimoff endeavored to escape, but was sunk in the attempt. In the other ships the men threatened the lives of their officers if they refused to surrender and hoisted the red flag. Afterward the ammunition of the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin was found practically untouched.

The Imperator Nikolai I. and the Orel had fought valiantly and had lost half their crews. Each had been struck by about fifty shells, but at the last moment the men were carried away by the example of the mutineers.

On the way to Sasebo a group of engineers and young officers resolved to blow up the Orel. They were in the act of applying a light to the powder magazine when they were surprised by the Japanese. A struggle resulted, and had the other sailors of the Orel supported the conspirators they would have succeeded in blowing up the vessel, but no one stirred a hand, and the wretched men were shot before the eyes of their comrades.

Rojestvensky attributes the defeat to the bad state of the vessels, above all those of Admiral Nebogatoff, which had a very mediocre speed, further reduced by the layers of shells and weeds covering their hulls and by the state of the boilers; to the poor shooting of the crews, and to the fact that the Russians were shooting with the sun in their faces, which further affected the accuracy of their fire. The admiral adds that when the Russians were in the middle of Tsu Shima strait they were struck by a heavy storm, which prevented accurate fire and exposed the unprotected parts of the vessels to the Japanese. The white painted portions of the Russian vessels offered an excellent target to the Japanese gunners, while the Japanese vessels, painted a greenish gray, were almost invisible against the background of sea and cloud.

MYSTERY OF A GOLF BALL.

Lost Sphere Found In Indian's Pocket After Drive by Travers.

It was when Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers, the two golf cracks of the metropolitan district, played from the last tee in the final the other afternoon of the invitation tournament of the Shinnecock Hills club, on Long Island, that the most sensational incident of a sensational match occurred, says a special dispatch from Southampton, N. Y., to the New York Herald.

The pair were all even, and victory or defeat hung in the balance of the most delicate scales. The slightest hesitancy, the turn of the wrist a shade one way or the other, meant the destiny of the cup.

A big crowd had gathered when the news had spread that young Travers of Nassau was making the veteran Travis play the game of his life and was apparently urging him to a tension beyond his capabilities. In all events all watched Travers drive, and as his ball sped through the air toward the hill where lay the green all heard a dull thwack as an Indian from the reservation turned suddenly and ran like a scared rabbit. It was so sudden that none was positive, but all were intuitively sure the ball had struck the fleeing scared figure.

Search was made for the ball, and, although all joined in the hunt, the white sphere was nowhere to be found. Under the rules a lost ball means the loss of the hole, and this means the loss of the match. Time flew, yet the ball was not in sight.

In the meantime the Indian had reappeared and when asked declared the ball had not touched him. John M. Ward, however, turned suddenly on the Indian and, feeling his waist and hips, said, as he extracted a ball from the man's hip pocket, "Is that your ball?"

"I don't know," said the scion of the Shinnecock tribe. On examination the ball had Mr. Travers' private mark and was his beyond dispute. The sphere had hit the Indian and instead of rebounding to the turf had fallen into his hip pocket.

KAISER'S REWARD TO NEGRO

Washington Man Received Watch For Saving Frederick's Statue.

Emperor William through the diplomatic bureau recently presented a silver watch and chain to George Ellis, a negro, who prevented the destruction of the statue of Frederick the Great, given to the United States by the emperor, when a box containing an explosive was thrown at it by Gessler Rosseau, the dynamite crank, who was afterward arrested in Philadelphia, says a Washington special dispatch to the New York Times.

Rosseau drove to the Washington barracks reservation in a carriage and threw the explosive under the statue. Ellis saw smoke coming out of the box, and, picking it up on the end of a stick, threw it from him. It exploded, stunning Ellis and breaking a number of windows in the neighborhood.

The watch has the emperor's monogram engraved on the back.

Baron Komura at Harvard.

When Baron Komura was a student at the Harvard Law school, in the class of '77, his classmate and warm friend, Baron Kaneko, urged him to go into society, many hospitable Boston doors being open to them, says the Boston Herald. But Komura preferred, as he said, to devote his leisure to the study of American character in American books and to observe American life outside of conventional society. Emerson was his favorite author, and from his writings he adopted his motto. These and other things that are being said of this quiet diplomat and silent man with keen "observing eyes" are interesting to know. It is evident that Komura is going to wear well upon closer acquaintance.

Electric Cars In Manila.

America in the Philippines is going ahead, as an extract from a recent letter shows, says the London Chronicle. "We were fortunate enough to land in Manila on the very day when the new electric trams were opened. There are fifty miles of rails, all installed on the latest Yankee plan. The streets were crowded with Filipinos, Spanish, Chinese, etc., staring in wonder at the novel sight. 'No pushee, no pullee; go like hellee!' " Could Kipling himself put it more graphically than does that touch of pidgin English?

Railway Building In Canada.

Thomas Greenway, a former premier of Manitoba, estimates that within the next few years more than $75,000,000 will be spent in western Canada in the construction of railways.

ENSIGN PERRY'S BRAVERY.

Fidelity to Duty of Officer Killed by Bennington Explosion.

The late Ensign Newman Kershaw Perry, the only officer killed by the boiler explosion on the gunboat Bennington, was officer of the day at the time of the disaster, says the Chicago Tribune. He was twenty-four years old and had been an officer on the Bennington two years. Previous to that time and following his graduation from the Naval academy in 1901 he served two years as midshipman on the Wisconsin.

He received his appointment to the Naval academy from Columbia, S. C., where a mother, one brother and three sisters are living. Another sister, Mrs. H. D. Jenkins, lives at 19 Woodland park, Chicago. Ensign Perry was married in 1903 to Miss Marie V. Doane of Stockbridge, Mass. He came west with his bride and stayed a week with his sister in Chicago.

With a tear stained face Mrs. Jenkins related a story of her brother's bravery and heroism while he was a cadet on his first cruise on the training ship Kearsarge. During an awful storm off the coast of Spain, while the ship was bound for Gibraltar, the young cadet was compelled to lash himself to the masthead to prevent being blown into the raging sea. In this position he remained all night, and when the storm calmed down sufficient for a man to go to his rescue he was exhausted and almost unconscious from exposure to the elements. For his grit and obedience to duty he was complimented by his superior officer.

Too modest to tell of the episode himself, Perry's family and friends did not know of his bravery until other naval officers and shipmates related the story a long time afterward.

A GLASS COFFIN.

Indiana Pastor Says It Will Revolutionize Funerals of Future.

A glass coffin is the latest creation of the Rev. James M. Stafford, a preacher, who has patented seven other inventions, and he declares it a great success and that it will revolutionize the methods of burial now in vogue, says a Washington special dispatch to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

In his capacity of minister he was brought face to face with the needs of improvements in caring for the dead. Oftentimes it was not possible to preserve the body until relatives and friends could arrive from a distance. Even if the burial could be delayed the last view of the remains was denied. After months of thought and experiment he perfected a glass casket.

The virtues of the glass coffin, as explained by Mr. Stafford, are manifold. The old Egyptian method of embalming has been far surpassed in every respect. When his coffin becomes universally adopted, as he confidently expects it to be, all bodies will become mummies, and there will be no limit to the time that remains may be preserved.

Nowadays embalming and preservation of bodies are expensive and cannot be afforded by many people. The thought of decay, earthworms, water and other kindred horrors causes the consigning of the body to the grave to be looked upon with dread.

Cemeteries often become a menace to growing cities through the pollution coming from decaying bodies. The cheaper grades of wooden coffins now in use are merely glued together and after being placed in the ground and subjected to moisture fall apart, and the decaying substance is carried off by the water to streams and wells.

Yukon North Pole Scheme.

Steps have been taken at Dawson, in Yukon territory, to organize an international polar expedition with an experimental station at Dawson, says the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer. Dr. A. Variele, a Parisian balloonist and scientist, is now in Dawson backing the scheme and working to enlist the sympathy of the highest people in the country. The plan is to gather the most expert Yukon and other northern mushers (dog drivers) and the best bred dogs, which will be trained especially for a dash to the pole. He also plans to take many mules to carry supplies over the ice. The mules will be killed later to make food for the men and dogs in the last part of the return journey. It is proposed to make an experimental trip of a thousand miles into the Yukon valley next winter with the identical outfit. The year afterward the plan is to take a whaler from Behring's strait for Greenland above Mackenzie river, thence 700 miles over the ice to the pole, thence to continue 600 miles to Franz-Josef Land, returning to civilization via Norway.

Electric Eggs.

Dr. Osler's age theory will have no chance at all when the invention recently perfected by George J. Foster of Alameda, Cal., comes into general use, says a San Francisco dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. Experiments with barnyard fowls have convinced him that eggs, properly electrified, constitute the elixir of life, so long sought for. Coils of wire were laid around the nests in his henhouse and the current turned on when the hens went to lay. It is said when eaten the eggs acted like a tonic. By careful selection Mr. Foster has bred a race of fowls endowed with electric properties from birth.

Coquelin's Motor Hotel.

M. Coquelin, the idol of the French stage, is a great lover of motoring, says a Paris cable dispatch to the New York American. Invariably after his performances he drives home in his automobile. He now has one in which he can take long journeys, as it offers sleeping accommodation for two as well as dressing facilities.

PERRY'S MISSION TO JAPAN

Friendship and Trade Were What He Went to Secure.

The letter which Commodore Perry bore from our government to the mikado asked for a mutual treaty. The original instrument was drafted in May, 1851, by Daniel Webster, then secretary of state, and was signed by President Fillmore. There it rested. In November, 1852, Mr Webster's successor, Edward Everett, fished it out of the departmental pigeonholes, took it to pieces and refashioned it. Three copies were prepared and were splendidly engrossed in English, Dutch and Chinese. These were inclosed together in a sumptuous gold case, and to make the whole presentment still more impressive to the Japanese mind the gold case was enshrined in a coffer of rosewood.

The document intrusted to Commodore Perry asked of the Japanese court two things, friendship and trade—first and foremost, friendship, for the safety of our seamen. Many a hapless crew had been driven into their ports by storm or wrecked on their rocky coast, escaping the perils of the deep only to be welcomed by those truculent islanders to a dungeon or a cage on shore. This wrong must be stopped at all hazards. And if, in addition, we could persuade Japan to enter into friendly relations of trade the two countries by mutual interchange of productions might each promote its own prosperity and the welfare of the other. It was thought that orientals might see that as well as Yankees. In the end they did. But it cannot be said that Japan any more than an oyster ever really yearned to be "opened."—Century.

THE SENSE OF TRAFFIC.

A Good Thing For Those In Crowded Centers to Cultivate.

Every town dweller should cultivate his "sense of traffic." At first this means that he will take every step in a crowded thoroughfare with a reasoned consciousness. He will never think of his business or his pleasure while he is in the street, but only of the way in which he is going, of what is before him, of what is on either side of him and of what he is leaving behind him. At every crossing he will settle his course, so to speak, and look out for dangers from every point of the compass. After very few weeks of this careful self regulation he will develop the "sense of traffic." Without knowing it he will see and hear and realize all that moves about him. He will automatically avoid collision, and it will be as impossible for him to take a step at the wrong time as it was formerly difficult for him to take it at the right one. He will at the same time preserve his personality against the labors of the policeman. Street accidents occur to those who have no "sense of traffic."—London Lancet.

A Curious Story.

In "A Diary From Dixie," by Mary Boyd Chesnut, there is a curious story of a beautiful Washington girl, Mattie Reedy, who, weary of the abuse that her northern friends showered upon the southern general John Morgan, took up the cudgels in his defense. "What's your name?" asked a relative, turning fiercely upon her. "My name now is Mattie Reedy," was the answer, "but, please God, I shall one day call myself Mrs. John Morgan." Up to this time she had never met or even seen John Morgan. Somehow the story came to his ears. He sought her out, courted her and married her.

The First Oyster Eater.

The gluttonous Vitellius is reported to have eaten 1,000 oysters at a sitting. "He was a very valiant man who first ventured on eating of oysters," King James was wont to declare, a sentiment echoed by the poet Gay:

The man had seen a polite coverlid o'er
With brass or steel that on the rocky shore
First broke the ozzy oyster's pearly coat
And tossed the living morsel down his throat.

Cleverly Evaded.

A wealthy Australian squatter in order to protect his six daughters from fortune hunters left his property to them in equal shares, but decreed that if either married without the consent of the trustees she should forfeit her share to her sisters. When the case came up at Sydney it was found that the six sisters had all married without permission, and thus each had forfeited her share in the property to her sisters, a state of affairs which the ladies doubtless considered highly satisfactory.

Neglected Opportunities.

"I wonder," said Farmer Corntossel, who had just returned from a trip to the big city, "why so many young men insist on not gettin' rich."

"What do you mean?" asked his wife.

"They all want to be lawyers or doctors instead o' bein' restaurant waiters or policemen."—Washington Star.

A Friendly Suggestion.

An old man in a Scotch village had a big eight day clock which needed repair, so he took it on his back to carry it to the watchmaker's. As he went along the village street an acquaintance met him, glanced at him and passed on. After he had got about fifty yards away his friend called out to him, "Hi!" Back went the old man laboriously to where the other stood. "Man," said his friend, "would it not be far handier if ye carried a watch?"

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EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago. Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own diagnosis to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, the most desperate are given treatment. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids For Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all Chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Why never it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered [illegible] he never asks a question but describes the different [illegible] the same. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** success proves he has created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and one of which has been in the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records and preserves for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease. Then, of course, When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate. Ladies of [illegible] to have strength, can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they desire, during the whole time required for the cure, with strict privacy, where they may be, and without any change in their occupation. The treatment has success and satisfactory as though they were being used at each visit.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, and all the Private diseases of the Sexual System, resulting from imprudence, excesses in youth, or the effects of which [illegible] the sexual functions speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers and Polypoid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No ointments, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and is a graduate of two schools of the highest standing. After attending his full course in the Medical Colleges and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession. He also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutes, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea, **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command and devoting the best years of his life to [illegible] and thereby fully familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruments in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians are common in practice do not successfully treat, and, if cured, seldom properly. With necessary and costly outfit for examining correctly, or treat with success, such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are not open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indirect practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless roused by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment's neglect brings you nearer the incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.** Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor at once. Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamp enclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905

The Russian war party has been making considerable noise again. It is the war party that is in St. Petersburg, however, and not the one that is in Manchuria.

What a change! For the first time in its history the city of Havana is quarantined against vessels from New Orleans and other United States ports where yellow fever has appeared.

His open admission in a letter to a Cleveland Democrat that he would not have sought the party nomination except he expected election, puts Pattison in the position of caring nothing for his party except as it suits his own selfishness.

Referring to the sailing of Commodore Peary on his seventh expedition to the North pole, the Omaha Bee says that more than four thousand lives two hundred ships and $100,000,000 have been expended at various times in efforts to reach the North pole. On this computation, should the goal ever be achieved, every acre of ground in the whole Arctic region will have been bought and paid for better than market rates.

Wisconsin newspapers are all sending out twenty-eight page supplements. Under a new statute, the laws enacted at each session of the legislature are published in every paper in the state whose publisher is willing to perform that service for one hundred dollars. Few decline, and thus there goes a copy of the session laws into nearly every home. The Wisconsin plan certainly makes ignorance of the law as inexcusable morally as legally.

Farmers in the vicinity of Massillon, as well as elsewhere, have been unable to secure enough laborers to properly harvest their crops, and it has only been through co-operation that the hay and grain has been gathered. High wages have been offered, but the average laborer shies at working ten or eleven hours per day at any price. Nearly ten thousand harvest hands are needed in the Northwest, according to a circular issued by the Northern Pacific railroad. Wages range from $1.75 to $2.50 a day. The towns wanting the largest number of men are Grand Forks, 3,000; Fargo, 1,000; McHenry, 400; Jessie, Sheldon, Moorhead, Grafton, Hannaford and Dazy, 300 each.

LIFE IN THE BALKANS.

An Obliging Woman Whose House Was a Nest of Smallpox.

Miss Edith Durham in her volume of travel, "The Burden of the Balkans," tells this little story of life in that region: "One night a man came to us mysteriously. He said that in his village there were three traitors. Before anything further could be done they must be destroyed. They could not be shot, for this would probably bring down the authorities, and it was impossible to buy poison because the law on the sale of it was very strictly enforced. But 'madama' (myself) was a friend of the doctor. No doubt if she asked him he would write her something that could be put in coffee. Then the three gentlemen could be asked to supper and their political differences quietly arranged. Nor had he any doubt that I should fulfill this humble request."

Of the dangers of smallpox and like diseases Miss Durham says that the Balkan people show a childlike ignorance. She writes: "At one village when I was leaving I was asked to give a little backsheesh to the priest's wife. 'Poor woman!' they said. 'Two of her little children are ill of the smallpox, one has died, she has had it herself and is not yet well, but she cooked your supper in her own house and brought it here for you!' Another time a woman rushed out of a house, seized me in her arms and kissed me upon either cheek until I struggled free. Her three children were down with smallpox, and this warm greeting was an appeal to me to give help."

The "King's English."

The following appeared as a London coster tailor's advertisement:

"A slap up togs and kicksies builder, with upper Benjamins snipped on a downy plan, with moleskins of hanky-panky design, with a double fakement down the sides and artful buttons at bottom, with kicksies cut peg top, half tight or to drop loose over the trotters, with fancy vests made to flash the dickey or to fit tight round the scrag."

THE ANNUAL MASONIC OUTING

To be Held at Meyer's Lake Wednesday, August 16.

A BIG PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

Annual Baseball Game to be the Big Feature of the Sports—Foot Races, Boat Races, Bowling and Other Sports Will Furnish Amusement.

The annual reunion of the Masonic lodges of Stark county will be held one week from today, Wednesday, August 16, at Meyer's lake. Almost all of the details of the arrangements have been completed and the committee in charge promises that the outing will be one of the most successful ever held. It will be an all day affair, the Massillon Masons and their families leaving here on the morning cars and returning late in the evening. The dance hall has been engaged for the evening.

The usual programme of sports will be carried out. Boat racing, bowling, foot races, and other events of a similar nature will be events of interest. Probably the most important feature of the day's sports will be the base ball game between the members of Clinton lodge, of Massillon, and a team picked from all other lodges in Stark county. For the past five years the local Masons have won the games successively with the result that this year the Canton lodge asked the privilege of importing the pick of players from other lodges of the county. After some debate this privilege was granted. As a matter of fact, there are some star base ball players scattered throughout the various lodges of Stark county and the Massillon lodge has undertaken a big task in attempting to defeat a team chosen in this manner. The locals will have Harry Smith and Vaughn in line, but even this battery may be unable to hold in check the other team.

The bowling match will be between teams chosen from the Canton and Massillon lodges and a good prize will be offered to the winners. This contest will take place in the morning.

There will be many events for the ladies. Boat races, foot races, potato races, etc., will furnish them with plenty of opportunity to show their ability athletically.

The Canton committee is looking after the bulk of the plans. A committee will be stationed at the entrance to the lake and the badges will be distributed to members of the lodge as they alight from the cars.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Thousands of Volunteers at Work in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Extensive street cleaning is in progress today by paid laborers, prisoners and thousands of volunteers, and all the available carts and wagons are hauling away the refuse. The parishes are materially modifying the quarantine restrictions, as many towns are running out of supplies. No foreign immigration will be allowed until the fever has been controlled. Freight is now sent out in fumigated cars.

YELLOW FEVER VICTIM.

Archbishop Chapelle Died this Afternoon.

New Orleans, Aug. 9.—Archbishop Chapelle took a turn for the worse during the forenoon. A consultation of physicians was called, but death came shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon.

CUT HER FOOT.

Mrs. John Grosweiler Suffered Painful Accident.

Mrs. John Grossweiler, living in Richville avenue, was found by Officer Brownsberger Tuesday evening about 6:30 o'clock with a deep gash in her foot, which had bled freely and caused a weakness which made it impossible for the victim of the accident to get to a physician's office. Mrs. Grossweiler is janitress of the church room in the Harsh block, and while working there Tuesday evening she stepped on a broken bottle, the glass penetrating her shoe and cutting a deep gash in her foot. She was carried to the office of Dr. T. Clarke Miller and Drs. Miller and N. W. Culbertson cleaned out the cut and bandaged the foot. Officer Brownsberger then drove the victim of the accident to her home in Richville avenue. Owing to the depth of the cut, and the fact that the bottle was an old one, it will be some days before the danger of blood poisoning is passed.

It pays to try our Want Columns.

C. M. WHITMAN WAS FOUND DEAD

The Death of a Prominent Massillon Merchant.

HAD GONE TO BARN TO WORK.

Members of the Family Found Lifeless Body at 11 O'clock Tuesday Morning—Mr. Whitman Had Been Seen About the Barn But a Few Minutes Before He Died.

Charles M. Whitman, a prominent clothing merchant of Massillon, and one of the best known merchants in the western part of Stark county, was found dead in his barn near the family residence, in East South street, at 11 o'clock Tuesday. Heart disease, with a complication of stomach and kidney trouble, is supposed to have been the cause of death.

Mr. Whitman was ill several weeks last winter with a serious attack of acute stomach trouble, which at times developed into appendicitis and other complications, and for several days those about him hardly expected him to survive through the day. He rallied from this illness and for the past month had been down town at his store daily. He apparently steadily improved and within the past few days he had remarked to members of his family that for the first time since the beginning of his illness he felt that his improvement had taken a permanent turn.

He did not come to the store Tuesday morning but remained about the home with the expectation of supervising some brick laying in his barn. He had engaged a man to do the work but the person failed to appear and about 10 o'clock Mr. Whitman went to the barn to do a little of the work. Members of the family had advised him to refrain from any work and he had told them that he intended to do nothing that would cause alarm. He went to the barn and was seen engaged in light work by members of the family from the rear of the house. Being anxious concerning his condition, they watched his actions closely and when at 11 o'clock they did not see him moving about through the open doorway, Mrs. Whitman and a daughter went to the barn and found his lifeless body.

The body did not show any signs of a struggle and the features were calm and lifelike. Death had evidently been sudden. The sad tidings were telephoned to the store and neighbors notified. A physician was called. The body was found lying on the floor partly upon the back. It was evident that Mr. Whitman had not been working for some time before death as he had evidently been resting some distance from the place where the tools were placed. Those called in were of the opinion that he had felt a sudden pain and had left his work to rest. While in a sitting position, the fatal summons came and he fell backward. The body was taken into the house where the attending physician said life was extinct.

Mr. Whitman was born in Canal Fulton 51 years ago and spent his boyhood days on a farm. When a young man he came to Massillon and for some years was engaged as clerk in the Dielhenn Company's store. Twenty-five years ago this summer he embarked in business for himself and during these years carried on a clothing business, earning for himself a reputation for honesty and business ability. Mr. Whitman was a member of the council of St. Joseph's Catholic church and had been an earnest worker in church affairs all his life.

The deceased is survived by his wife, four daughters, the Misses Mamie, Olie, Laura and Helen, and three sons, Herbert, Ira and Raymond Whitman. The funeral arrangements have not been made.

7,000-MILE TRIP.

Local Men Started on a Long Tour Saturday Night.

Drs. D. W. Gans and J. C. Sheets, of this city, are now well on their way on one of the longest and most extensive hunting trips ever planned by Massillon men. They left Massillon Saturday evening for Yellowstone park, from there they will go to Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Col. They will visit the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland for a few days and will then resume their trip. Salmon and trout fishing in the Cascade mountains is expected to prove one of the most pleasant features of their trip and all fishing paraphernalia necessary for such a trip was taken along by the tourists. They will try for some big fish in Puget Sound before returning home. According to the schedule arranged before they left Massillon, the local men will travel over seven thousand miles before they return.

FIRE AT WEST LEBANON.

Engine House at Coal Mine is Totally Destroyed.

West Lebanon, Aug. 8.—At 2 o'clock Sunday morning fire was discovered in the engine house at the West Lebanon Coal Company's shaft in this village, and in spite of the efforts of the few men on duty at that time the building was totally destroyed. The cause of the fire is unknown, but when first seen had gained such headway that the employes were unable to check it. The engine is almost a total wreck and will have to be rebuilt. The drum around which the cable is wrapped was burned, and the cage dropped to the bottom of the shaft and was badly broken. The flames were confined to the engine house and the tipple was damaged but little.

About one hundred men were employed at the mine, and they will be idle for a month or more in consequence of the fire. The mine has been working but three or four days a week for some time, but with other mines in the Massillon district expected a good trade in the near future.

DEATH OF MRS. PETER EVERHART

She Passed Away Monday Evening at 10 O'clock.

AN ILLNESS OF A FEW DAYS.

The Deceased Had Lived South of Massillon for More Than Half a Century and Was Well Known for Her Christian Benevolence.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clark Everhart, one of the best known women of Massillon and vicinity, died at the family home on the plains three miles south of Massillon, at 10 o'clock Monday evening, from the effects of heat prostration suffered three weeks previous. Mrs. Everhart was seriously ill but a few hours. The funeral will be held from the late residence Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Everhart was the wife of the late Peter Everhart, who died October 12, 1884. She was 78 years, 2 months and 9 days old and had lived at the Everhart homestead since 1851. Mrs. Everhart was born in Penfield, N. Y., and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Clark. She spent her girlhood days in her native town and was married to Mr. Everhart at Penfield, November 6, 1844. They resided at Lyons, N. Y., one year after their marriage and came to Ohio in the winter of 1845-46. At that time Jacob Everhart, father of Peter Everhart, and sons purchased four hundred acres of farm land just south of Massillon, which is now known as the Doll and Fox farms and the Massillon cemetery. The father and sons worked this tract of land several years.

In 1851 Peter Everhart sold out his interest in the estate to the other owners and purchased the farm since known as the Everhart homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Everhart moved to their new home in the spring of 1851 and there lived the remainder of their lives.

Mrs. Everhart is survived by one brother, Henry S. Clark, of Fairport, N. Y.; one sister, Mrs J. H. Sinclair, of Colorado Springs, and one son, Harvey Everhart, who has made his home with his mother since his father's death.

Soon after coming to Massillon Mrs. Everhart became a member of the Episcopal church and her years were full of christian devotion and love. She was among the foremost women of the city and vicinity in every christian endeavor and spared neither time nor strength to give assistance to a worthy cause. Her hospitable home was always open and many of the cherished memories of those living pertain to meetings held in the Everhart home. Her death was a shock to many friends and acquaintances.

STOVE WORKS RESUME.

Fifty Detectives are on Duty at Newark Plant.

Newark, O., Aug. 9.—Thirty detectives from the Perkins agency of Pittsburg have arrived in Newark. These men, with the twenty detectives from Cincinnati who are now on duty, are to go on duty at the Wehrle Company's foundry, in West Newark. The Wehrle foundry, the largest stove plant in the world, was closed a little more than a month ago on account of a strike of the polishers, one hundred and twenty-five of whom quit work. Last week the polishing department resumed operations, and it is rumored that the molders will resume work today.

The Stanwood Band will hold a festival Saturday, August 12, at Stanwood.

GREAT JOKE ON THE LAWMAKERS

Salary Grab Bill Fails to Work Right.

STATE A GAINER BY $85,000.

Legislators Must Serve Three Years for Two Years' Pay—How They Euchred Themselves Out of Six Hundred Dollars—A Peculiar Mix-Up.

Cedar Point, Aug. 8.—An expensive joke on the incoming members of the Seventy-seventh general assembly of Ohio who will be elected in November, was discovered at an informal conference of state legislators aboard the steamer Wehrle. It developed that the members of the outgoing Seventy-sixth general assembly, when they passed the socalled salary grab act at the close of the session in 1904, unwittingly euchred each of the members of the Seventy-seventh general assembly out of a year's salary, or $600 each, a sum total of $85,800, as there are 110 members of the House of Representatives and 33 senators. The state of Ohio will be "to the good" to this extent and the members of the Seventy-seventh assembly must serve three years and attend two sessions at Columbus, one beginning January 1, 1906, and the other beginning January 1, 1908, for $1,200, whereas they might have had $1,800 had it not been for the passage of the salary grab legislation.

Previous to the last session the salary of members of the Ohio legislature was $600 a year, payable in two annual installments. Toward the close of the session of the Seventy-sixth the members decided that as they had had a long siege during which most of them had expended large sums of money for food and drink (there were typhoid baccili in Columbus water), they needed the entire sum of $1,200 in a lump. They didn't want to wait a year for half of it. They could not legally increase their own salary for the term, but they could make it $1,200 for the term instead of $600 a year, and make all of that salary payable at the close of the session. This they did, and the doctors and tinkers of law returned home to their constituents with coin of the realm jingling in their jeans. As a result of the scheme senators and representatives who have since died or resigned, received full pay, although they have not served a full term. Criticism on this score may be captious, however, for they did as much work as the others, the legislature not having been in session since April, 1904.

This same legislature which passed the socalled salary grab act also abolished spring elections and adopted a constitutional amendment to divorce local and state elections, the former to be held in November in odd years and the latter in November in even years. This amendment was indorsed by both Republican and Democratic state conventions, and will be carried at the election next November. Therefore, no more members of the assembly can be elected, after that time, until the fall of 1908. Perforce the members of the Seventy-seventh assembly must serve three years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Lieutenant Governor Warren G. Harding, who was not at the legislative banquet, but who arrived from the East in time to participate in some of the pleasures of the legislative reunion, is authority for the assertion that the Seventy-seventh assembly must serve three years for two years' salary.

The real joke is that most of the members of the Seventy-sixth, who are responsible for this situation, desire to be, and many of them will be, members of the long-termed, short-salaried Seventy-seventh. Some of the lawmakers were of the opinion that Ohio could manage to get along even though there should be no session in 1908, but Senator W. S. Harris, of Ashtabula, called attention to two important reasons why there must be sessions of the Seventy-seventh both in 1906 and 1908.

"The state constitution provides," said Senator Harris, "that there shall be biennial sessions of the legislature in even years. That's one reason. The other reason is also a constitutional limitation which provides that we cannot make appropriations for state institutions for more than two years."

"But," concluded Senator Harris, "the members are an ingenious lot of fellows, and I wouldn't be surprised if they find a way to pay themselves for that extra year. Even if there might be technical obstacles, the people don't expect their legislators to work for nothing."

Senator George H. Chamberlain, of Lorain, president pro tem. of the Senate, and Attorney General Ellis could not see how the extra salary can be collected without running afoul of the constitution, no matter how ingenious the legislators may be. As a result, the session of 1908, for which the members will receive no pay, will probably be short. The members will remain in Columbus just long enough to make appropriations for running the state institutions and departments, and dispose of emergency matters.

The legislature to be elected in November, 1908, will convene January 1, 1909, and thereafter the biennial sessions will be held in the odd instead of the even years.

HORSE THIEF IS ARRESTED.

Man Who Stole Horse and Buggy in Town Caught.

WAS BROUGHT HERE TUESDAY.

Coshocton Authorities Identified the Man and Horse as Result of Description Sent Out by Chief Ertle—Pudget is an Ex-Convict.

Monday afternoon Chief of Police Ertle received notification from the police authorities at Coshocton that a man answering to the description of the horse thief who got away with a horse and buggy belonging to I. D. Snyder, southeast of Massillon, last Friday, had been arrested and was being held for identification. Chief Ertle and Mr. Snyder at once boarded a train for Coshocton and Tuesday morning the chief and the prisoner, securely handcuffed, walked into the police court.

Mayor Bell read the affidavit charging him with having stolen a horse and buggy valued at $170. The man, whose name proves to be Charles Pudget, waived examination of his own accord and was bound over to common pleas court under bond of $500, which he was unable to furnish.

At Coshocton Chief Ertle learned that Pudget had been released from the Ohio penitentiary June 18, having served eighteen months of a sentence of three years on the charge of horse stealing. The former theft was committed at Warren, O.

Pudget looks to be about twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age. He walks with a decided limp, his left leg being shorter than the right. He wore the same clothes when captured that he wore the day he stole the rig in South Erie street. His reply to Mayor Bell when the charge was read indicated that he had had experience of a similar kind before, as he waived trial without examination, pleading not guilty.

I. D. Snyder, the young farmer from whom the rig was stolen, is now en route home from Coshocton overland, having accompanied the chief to Coshocton. He will take two days to the trip. Snyder readily recognized Pudget as the stranger who had stopped at his home Friday morning and asked for work, and Pudget seemed to make slight effort to deny the accusation, the plea of not guilty before Mayor Bell evidently being simply a matter of form. Chief Ertle will take Pudget to the county jail this afternoon.

TRAGEDY AT NEW PHILA.

Jealous Man Attempts Murder Then Kills Himself.

New Philadelphia, Aug. 8.—Insanely jealous because he feared she was receiving attentions from a rival, Harvey Colvin, aged 32, Monday afternoon beat Maggie Shaffer, his sweetheart, on the face and head with the edge of a sharp hatchet and then swallowed the contents of a vial of carbolic acid. Colvin lived but a short time after the tragedy occurred, while the woman is in a hospital here, her death being momentarily expected.

Colvin had at all times been of a jealous nature, and frequently threatened to commit suicide. He was recently arrested for carrying a revolver, which seemed to anger him greatly. Calling at the Shaffer home yesterday he displayed an ugly mood. He had been in the house but a short time when neighbors, being attracted by loud cries, found the woman lying in the yard with several deep gashes in her head. Colvin was stretched out on the floor and the acid burns on his face, together with the bloody hatchet at his side, told the tale.

The woman is 22 years of age and is the mother of three children by a previous marriage, having been but recently divorced. Colvin was kicked on the head by a mule less than a year ago, since which time it is said he had been mentally unsound.

Point Breeze, Chautauqua, Smithville, Ohio, August 5th to 20th. Wm. Jennings Bryan, August 15th. J. B. Eberly, Proprietor and Manager.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Robert L. Coleman is seriously ill at her home in Third street.

Miss Lilian Lytle, of Conneaut, O., is the guest of Mrs. Margaret Shurtz, in South East street.

Miss Anna Thomas, of Youngstown, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Johns, in Duncan street.

Miss Edna Henry has gone to Cleveland for a two weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. George Sladden.

Miss Ella Major, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Evelyn Eisenbrei, at her home in Andrew street.

There will be a parish social at St. Barbara's church, at West Brookfield, on Sunday evening. Refreshments will be served.

The Miller-Newstetter reunion will be held at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Walter, West Brookfield, Thursday, August 17.

John Coats, an engineer on the Grand Trunk railway, with headquarters in Battle Creek, Mich., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Coats, and other relatives in the city.

J. J. Wise, clerk of county courts, took his oath of office for his second term Monday afternoon. A. J. Agler, deputy clerk, took oath of office for his second term under Clerk Wise.

The question of issuing city bonds in the sum of $100,000 for improving and enlarging the Alliance water works system, was defeated Saturday after a hard fight by a vote of 802 against 353.

Mrs. Arline Webb Pratt and two infant daughters, of Cleveland, arrived in the city Monday evening. Mrs. Pratt will make her home with her mother, Mrs. Kate Webb, in East Main street.

Adelbert Selders, of West Lebanon, who had his hand caught in the gearing of a self-binder a few weeks ago, is rapidly improving. Because of the accident he was compelled to suffer the amputation of two fingers.

John P. Jones & Company, of North Lawrence, who has the contract of ditching Fox lake, in Baughman township, has moved the dredge to the site of the ditch and is now ready to begin work. The contract price for the work is $6,848.85, and the company has accepted five per cent bonds in payment of the work.—Orrville Crescent.

For writing an anonymous letter Anna Snyder, of Massillon, was brought before United States Commissioner Whiting. The offense is said to have been committed on June 28. Postoffice Inspector Owen made the arrest. The defendant was bound over to the federal court at Cleveland in the sum of $200. The case will come before that court in the beginning of the October term.—Canton Morning News.

The guests were assembling for a wedding that was to occur in St. Bernard's Catholic church in Akron Tuesday morning when the failure of the groom to put in an appearance led to an indefinite postponement. Miss Gertrude M. Fink was to marry Will Harbin but Harbin failed to show up. It was discovered that he had left the city Sunday with a friend, going to Mt. Vernon. The disappointed bride says that she had known Harbin five months.

Two little girls, Anna and Mary Beers, saved three score of passengers on the Marietta branch of the Pennsylvania railroad from possible death or injury two miles east of Canal Dover Tuesday afternoon. A large tree had fallen across the track and the little girls, knowing the afternoon passenger train was due, hastened up the road and flagged the train. The engineer brought the cars to a standstill within a short distance of the obstacle. The passengers made up a purse to reward the girls for their bravery.

H. R. Mowery, for many years past postmaster at Easton, has tendered his resignation to the department and rumor says he will remove his store from Easton in the near future. The position of postmaster is going begging, apparently nobody at Easton being anxious for the honor, as the office pays only about $60 per year. The prospects are that the office will be abolished and the people of Easton will get their mail from the two rural routes from Marshallville and Sterling which now pass through that village.—Doylestown Journal.

Secretary L. P. Yost, of the Canton Driving Park Association, has announced that the Canton race meeting set for Labor day week will come off according to programme in spite of the attitude of Governor Herrick. No interference is anticipated. Sheriff McKinney would be the official who would have to act and he is not inclined to take any action in the matter unless there should be a public demand for the suppression of pool selling. With other race meetings abandoned, it is apparent that the Canton meeting will be a boomer.

The school board met in special session Monday night to elect a principal for the Sebring schools to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor Finch. There were six applicants for the position and the choice fell to Professor Maurer, of the Massillon schools. Professor Maurer has a fine reputation in the school room. For the past three years he has been principal of the Franklin school of Massillon and gave most excellent satisfaction. He was strongly backed for the position by County Auditor M. W. Oberlin and the school board of his home city.—Sebring Cor. Alliance Review.

THE ENVOYS MEET.

No Prospect of an Armistice Being Ordered at Present.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 9.—It has been arranged that the peace envoys will go to the navy yard in two automobiles. Marine guards will meet them at the gate and escort them to the navy general store. Marines will be on guard outside of the building. The envoys left their hotel about 10 o'clock this morning, accompanied by several secret service men. It is now thought an armistice will not be agreed upon until there is some assurance of the success of the negotiations for peace.

At the navy yard careful arrangements have been made by Rear Admiral Mead, the commandant, for excluding all persons not connected with the peace negotiations, every outsider being stopped at the entrance to the yard. The first session of the peace conference, which has been concluded, lasted about an hour. No business was done besides exchanging credentials and arranging a programme for future sessions. The envoys have agreed that the English and French languages shall be used jointly and that official minutes of the meeting shall be recorded in both languages. Official details of the daily programme have not yet been made public. One of the plenipotentiaries after the meeting ended said: "You can say that this morning's meeting was entirely satisfactory as far as it went."

PROTESTANT FEDERATION.

Eighteen Million Communicants Will be Represented.

New York, Aug. 9.—Twenty-four religious denominations, containing eighteen million communicants, have each appointed from five to fifty delegates to meet here November 15, in an interchurch conference on the federation of all the Protestant forces in America. The chairman of the executive committee is Dr. William Henry Roberts, of Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. E. B. Sanford, of New York. The chairmen of other committees, all New York men, are: Programme, Dr. William Hayes Ward; finance, Stephen Baker; hospitality, Prof. T. S. Ripple; reception, Dr. K. B. Tupper; meetings, the Rev. M. E. Dwight; publication, W. T. Demarest; pulpit supply, Dr. Wallace MacMullen; press, Dr. John Bancroft Drevins.

NO AGREEMENT.

Glass Workers' Conference Adjourns Without Result.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 9.—Up to 11 o'clock Tuesday night the conference between the Burns organization of glassware workers, represented by President Simon Burns and Secretary John Schaaln, of L. A. No. 300, and a committee of manufacturers for the purpose of agreeing on a wage scale, had been without result. Mr. Johnston said:

"We have heard and discussed the proposition of the blowers and gatherers. We are now considering that of the flatteners and blowers. We are making good progress, but something may happen at any moment that will spoil it all. That is all I can say now. We expect to be in session all day tomorrow."

OBITUARY.

MRS. JANE FORNEY.

Mrs. Jane Forney, aged 28 years, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Daniel Werrick, near Navarre, Tuesday afternoon at 3:35 o'clock, of typhoid fever. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Gerber, of West Lebanon. Mrs. Forney was taken ill five weeks ago. The funeral will be held from the Werrick residence Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and from the West Lebanon Lutheran church at 12:30, the Rev. W. S. Adams officiating. Interment will be made in the West Lebanon cemetery.

MISS LOUISE McCUE.

Miss Louise McCue, aged 28 years, died at the state hospital Tuesday of organic brain disease. The body was sent to Brilliant Wednesday for interment.

EIGHTY-EIGHT ABOVE.

Temperature Took a Turn for the Worse Wednesday Noon.

At 2 o'clock Wednesday the thermometers in the down town sections of the city registered as high as 88 degrees in the shade, and was still climbing. A slight breeze which sprang up after dinner relieved the sweltering populace for the time being, but the heat is felt almost as bad as during those few days when the mercury climbed above the 94 degree mark.

Want column ads. pay. Try it.

NEARBY TOWNS.

DALTON.

Dalton, Aug. 8.—Base ball is not so popular at present, no games being played by a Dalton team last week. The Lion team has lost one of its players and that gives it quite a severe shakeup.

J. W. Erwin has sold his famous Pat Anakir to a horseman at Corry, Pa., and has taken him there.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tschantz left Friday for Cleveland where the latter will undergo an operation.

C. J. Harrold has moved his household goods to Wooster, where he assumes the office of clerk of courts.

News reached this place on Thursday of the death of Samuel Hathaway, who moved from this place to Marion recently, and where he died of uraemic poisoning in the Prospect sanitarium. During his stay of two summers here he was known as Samuel Ross. He lived with his wife and child. He was once a jeweler at Carmichael, Pa., and is said to be very wealthy. Mrs. Hathaway does not give any reason why they gave a fictitious name here.

Many contemplate going to Silver lake on Friday on the excursion with the Orrville people.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Aug. 9.—Miss Jerusha McClintock was on the sick list last Sunday.

Mrs. P. M. Camp, of Dayton, is visiting at the home of F. P. Conrad.

A. F. Kanage, of Wilmot, was in town Monday.

The repairs on the U. B. church are well under way. The frescoing is finished and the electric lights are now being installed.

The Cotton reunion was held on Friday, August 4, near Dundee. The family has become widely scattered, but nevertheless there were many from adjoining states in attendance. A fine time is reported.

The farmers in this section are in much better spirits just now than they have been for some time, as the weather has been almost to their liking, allowing them to store away their large oats crop in fine condition and to get the rest of their summer work well under way.

P. A. Coen, former B. & O. agent at this place, was in town on Monday of this week. Since leaving here Mr. Coen has been with the Pittsburg Coal Company, and is located at Coraopolis, Pa. He has many friends in this town who were very glad to see him and to learn of his success in a business way.

The annual Weimer woods meeting was held Sunday, August 6, in Ward's grove near town. The fine weather seemed to bring just as many people to the old hill as ever. The music was furnished by the U. B. choir of this place. Dr. Poulton, of Navarre, preached the forenoon sermon, while the afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. J. D. Wyandt. He spoke from the twentieth chapter of Revelations, and as the Rev. Mr. Wyandt is a passionate student of that book he held the attention of the large crowd, and all went away well pleased.

RHODES.

Rhodes, Aug. 9.—The Misses Mamie Wefler and Laura Albright visited Miss Blanche Kieffer Sunday, at Reedurban.

Harvey Obrecht and Albert Baad visited Mr. Obrecht's sister and family, at Manchester, Sunday.

Hiram Obendorf has purchased a fine new horse.

Preaching services will be held at this place next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Miss Lizzie Walter is visiting her sister, Mrs. Elmer Keller, at Manchester.

There will be a festival at Myers church Thursday evening, August 10. Everybody is cordially invited.

The Misses Estella and Nellie Graber and William Benson attended the Weimer hill picnic Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff and Miss Nellie Albright visited Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Crofut and family, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kilgore and family, of New York, are visiting Mr. Kilgore's mother and sisters.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Aug. 9.—The engine and boiler house caught fire Sunday night and burned to the ground. In throwing water to some other buildings the boiler exploded. Byron Cramer received a severe gash on the head.

Quite a number of people attended the funeral at New Philadelphia of the young man killed on the railroad near there last week.

There will be an excursion on Friday of this week from this place to Silver lake. Seventy-five cents for the round trip. Quite a number expect to spend the day at the lake.

Miss Zella Warner left Tuesday morning for Mt. Vernon to attend the camp meeting.

Mrs. Jane Fahney is still seriously ill at the home of her sister with typhoid fever.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug. 9.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Hoffman, a daughter.

Mrs. Albert Winneberg, of Allegheny, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser, this week.

Miss Eva Dehoff spent last week with the John Linn family near Canal Fulton.

Miss Mabel Featheringham, of East Greenville, is the guest this week of her aunt, Mrs. John Saunders.

Frank Jones, the genial bookkeeper at the J. S. Coxey stone quarry, made a business trip to Mt. Vernon last week.

A. L. Williams returned last week from Hiawatha park, well pleased with the entire exercises.

W. L. Dehoff and Miss Pearl Drew, of Massillon, spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. Barbara Dehoff.

The Rev. O. E. Hall, of Massillon, conducted communion services in our local church last Sunday afternoon, after which Perry H. Wood and F. W. Matthews, both graduates of the Dennison university at Granville, who are interested in missionary work, interested the audience for a short time.

Edward R. Davis, a student of the O. S. U. at Columbus, returned to his home in Duncan street, Massillon, last Tuesday after putting in thirty days' work at surveying at Yellowstone park. He is very much tanned but well pleased with his trip.

The Newman Sunday school will accompany the Canal Fulton schools in the annual outing to Silver lake Thursday, August 10. Train will leave Pauls at 6:45 a. m Fare for the round trip, 50 cents. Fill your baskets and go along.

The Rowlands family and friends' reunion was held at Meyer's lake last Wednesday with about one hundred present. After full justice had been done the inner man the company retired to the pavillion where a literary programme was well rendered and the history of the family was read by Mrs. W. Findley. The base ball contest resulted in a victory for the young fellows. The bowling occupied considerable attention. A. L. Williams easily took the honors, having 192 to his credit. William Findley was re-elected president, Ed F. Davis secretary-treasurer, and C. H. Roderick chorister, for the next reunion, which will be held at Meyer's lake the first Wednesday in August, 1905.

Through the kindness of Infirmary Director Charles E. Jarvis, of Massillon, your correspondent had the pleasure of taking dinner with the officials and the genial superintendent, Mr. Drukenbrod. After dinner we accompanied the board on their tour of inspection of the new building and was highly pleased with the entire arrangements and especially with the bath rooms, which, from a sanitary point of view, we consider one of the most important factors of the entire building. The modern equipments are the best that money can buy and work to perfection. The building presents an elegant appearance and stands as a monument to the honor of Stark county. The entire force, including the directors, are very busy now moving the effects from the old building up to the new one and at this time of the year gives all of them an abundance of work, but we noticed that Superintendent Drukenbrod and his able matron, Mrs. Drukenbrod, are proving themselves equal to the emergency and everything is moving along like clock work. They are certainly the right people in the right place, and a visit to the Stark county infirmary at any time will prove our assertion.

ELTON.

Elton, Aug. 10.—Farmers are busy threshing their crops and report a fair yield.

Mrs. E. M. Beck and children are visiting relatives at Doylestown this week.

Mr. and Mrs Bishop Gibbs, of North Lawrence, were in town Sunday, the guests of Mrs. McGuire.

Mrs. Samuel Wodes, of Pleasant Valley, Wayne county, is spending this week at the home of her sister, Mrs. H. I. Boughman.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. McFarren attended the annual picnic at Weimer's church, near Wilmot, last Sunday.

Miss Grace Oplinger, of Shenandoah, was the guest of Miss Ruth McFarren Sunday.

W. H. Heuston, of Leetonia, was in our midst over Sunday.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Aug. 10.—Quite a number of persons from West Lebanon and Shenandoah attended the funeral of Mr. Miles, of New Philadelphia, on Sunday.

Mrs. Edward Penman has returned home after spending six weeks with her sister in New York.

Eva Blastine is visiting her grandmother in Massillon, this week.

ECLIPSES IN AUGUST.

The Only Two of This Year are Visible This Month.

Two eclipses, one of the moon and one of the sun, will be visible this month. The first is of the moon and occurs August 14. The second is of the sun and occurs August 30.

The eclipse of the moon is partial and will be visible generally throughout North America. It will occur as follows, according to Cincinnati time: Moon will enter the shadow at 9 o'clock, middle of the eclipse at 10, and leaves the shadow at 11 o'clock. The first contact of the shadow will be 46 degrees from the south point of the moon's limb toward the east. The magnitude of the eclipse is .29, or a little more than one-quarter.

There will be a total eclipse of the sun August 30, but this will be visible here only in part, occurring at sunrise. Europe will be able to witness the total eclipse. The eclipse will begin before sunrise in Massillon and will end at 6:47 o'clock. The eclipse will be half passed away at sunrise.

There will not be any other eclipses during the remainder of the year. Two occurred earlier this year but were invisible in the United States.

BUYS HIS BIRTHPLACE.

Edison Invests in Property at Milan, O.

Norwalk, O., Aug. 9.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, will soon own the little house at Milan where he first saw the light of day more than a half century ago. The property is at present owned by his niece, Mrs. Mary Ristine, of Chicago. Mr. Edison recently made her a handsome offer for the property, much more than its intrinsic value, which she has signified her willingness to accept. It is said Mr. Edison will make a visit to the place of his birth in the near future.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Success in Business

DEPENDS LARGELY UPON PREPARATION.

ALL THE Commercial BRANCHES

Taught Most Practically and Thoroughly in

THE MASSILLON ACTUAL BUSINESS COLLEGE

Fall Term Opens Sept. 5 and 6. H. G. YOCUM, Gen'l Mgr.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Believed Enemies of Unions are Back of It.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Labor leaders have charged that a gigantic conspiracy had been entered into by the enemies of organized labor to break down the barriers against Chinese immigration and undesirable immigration of other classes for the purpose of weakening labor organizations in this country.

It is charged by labor leaders that certain Chinese officials and a number of American capitalists who are opposed to organized labor have entered into a conspiracy to inaugurate in China the boycott of American goods so that the discrimination against American goods can be used as a pretext for relaxing the rigor with which the Chinese exclusion laws have been administered, particularly those sections relating to the admission of merchants and students.

President Roosevelt in response to this boycott has directed that more liberal treatment be accorded Chinese students and merchants who visit the United States and as a result of this order it is declared that Chinese not entitled to enter are pouring into the port of San Francisco by hundreds.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will take personal charge of the fight against the further letting down of the bars and will visit the various labor centers of the country for the purpose of arousing the labor organizations to action.

At the labor convention which will meet at Toronto in a few days the real fight will begin and then steps will be taken to have congress petitioned to prevent any further modification of the exclusion laws.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health." — Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough. Three sizes: 25c, 50c, $1

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it.

Constipation delays recovery. Take laxative doses of Ayer's Pills, gentle, purely vegetable.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Turkish Wash Rags, white and cream, only.. 2c each

The Bee Hive

Turkish Towels, cream colors, only.....5c each

Thursday, Friday and Saturday

The Last Three Days of the Mid-Summer Clearance Sale.

WE want to make these remaining sale days of unusual profit to our customers. It is far better for us to sacrifice profits now than keep out-of-season goods in our stock. The people have been attending this sale daily because it's a worthy sale. Come these remaining days; it will be money saved for you.

The Domestics Section has been one of the leading features at this Clearance Sale. Note the prices given here on standard merchandise that you are familiar with.

One bale good Unbleached Muslin, bought before the advance in cotton, worth now 5c, for this Three Days' Special Sale only.... 3c yard

One bale Unbleached Muslin, 40 in. wide, the kind we sold so much of during our sale, for this Three Days' Special Sale, price 5c

One table of Dark Calicoes, standard goods, for this Three Days' Special 3½c

One table of Dark and Light Percales, 36 in. wide, the 12½c kind, the clean up of our season's business at only ..... 5c yard

Now is the time to buy your Apron Ginghams—the last chance to buy them for . 4½c

Seersucker Ginghams, one table of the 10c kind, for this Special Sale only..... 6¼c

One table of Cotton Challies, most of them Persian patterns, worth 7c, to close out at..4½c

One table of Figured Lawns, the clean-up of our season's business at..... 3½c

We will include in this sale Outing Flannels, the kind that sells at 10c, all new goods, large assortment of patterns, only ..... 8c yard

One table of Oxford Fleeced, desirable for house jackets and kimonas, etc., always sold at 12½c, for this sale only 10c

One table of Robe Prints, large assortment of patterns to select from at only ..... 6¼c yard

Wash Goods Section.

Bargain table of Wash Goods, Heavy Cotton Suitings, Lawns, Batistes in plaids and checks, sold from 15c to 25c, on sale for these three days at ..... 10c yard

Bargain table of Lawns, odds and ends of goods that sold up to 10c yard, at 5c

Remnants of all Cotton Wash Goods in white and colors, will be marked less than one-half the original price.

1 Dress Pattern Batiste, beautifully trimmed with fine insertion, regular price $20.00, to close at $10.00

1 Dress Pattern White Net, nicely trimmed, regular price $10.00, will close out at... $6.00

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

A lightning rod will not prevent a barn from burning up if the mow is filled with half cured clover hay.

There is a good deal of lamb served at our hotels and restaurants which reminds one of the old maid of forty who passed herself off as a sweet young thing of nineteen.

The heavy draft horse is just as much in demand today as though there was not a steam engine or an automobile in use. We do not believe the horse will ever be displaced by any machine.

As a general thing the trolley roads are showing up well so far as returning a fair interest on the money invested. These roads create lots of new business. The cheaper the fare, the more people ride.

If business men would collect what is due them with the same degree of promptness which marks the boy who mows your lawn, there would be fewer business failures. The boy is always Johnny on the spot for his pay.

Whenever hens and hogs are kept rape is one of the most valuable forage plants which can be raised on the farm, and yet not one farmer in ten raises it. The very best use to make of last season's hog yard is to sow it to rape.

A lawyer whose mind became unsettled took the queer notion of going out into the country and hiring out as a farm hand. If this fad should spread it might help solve the problem of help on the farm and would not hurt the cities any, either.

If a cow pasture is to be kept in good heart and free from weed growth there should always seem to be room for more stock in it, a surplus of grass. Just as soon as a pasture is fed bare the grass roots are weakened, and every chance is given for the weeds to get a good start.

If you have a farm and wish to keep it as an investment and not work it yourself the worst possible way in which to handle it is to rent it out from year to year to Tom, Dick and Harry to skin. A good farm deserves better treatment than this. Make a long lease with a good man.

We are asked how large a silo should be built to meet the needs of an average eighty acre farm. We would try one about twenty feet high and sixteen feet in diameter to start with. This will hold the product of about ten acres of corn, which converted into silage will make an immense amount of most valuable and palatable food.

A scientific writer, referring to zinc, makes the assertion that milk set in zinc vessels will produce 12 per cent more cream than it will set in tin vessels. While we cannot say that this is not so, we can say that we do not believe it. Unless some chemical action was set up between the zinc and the milk the kind of metal used could make no difference, and if there was such action it would surely be to the injury of the milk.

It is said that buff colored eggs will keep longer than white eggs, the reason given being that they have a thicker shell. The Brahmas, Cochins and their kind lay the dark eggs, while the Leghorn, Houdan and Spanish fowls lay the white ones. The flavor of an egg is almost wholly dependent upon the food of the fowls. The finest lot of eggs we ever saw, and the largest as well, were the product of a lot of Buff Cochin hens.

The west has come to what may be called a three and four horse type of agriculture the doing of all the farm work just as far as possible with a large type of machinery, which requires three or four horses to operate. The gang plow, the twenty-four foot harrow, the six foot mower, the three row cultivator, the potato digger and many other appliances represent how the machine has displaced the hired man, the horse being more dependable than the man.

Fly time is here and with it almost unfold misery for the dairy cow unless some steps are taken to protect her. Some dairymen are following the plan of keeping their cows in a darkened basement barn from about 9:30 a. m. until sundown and then giving them the run of the pasture during the night and early morning. While in the barn they are fed liberally with some green soiling crop, such as clover, silage, sweet corn, with the result that so cared for there is no shrinkage in the milk yield. The common way is to turn them into a pasture, good or bad, as the case may be, and let them stand bunched on some knoll or in some pond half submerged all through the heat of the day and no sensible cow will run a dividend paying milk factory under such conditions.

Canada possesses almost unlimited water power, which is bound to prove a most important factor in the future development of that country.

Almost every community has some dear, good woman who will feed every tramp that comes along for the privilege of giving him a lecture on morality.

The cheapest pork can be made from corn and alfalfa, and lucky the man whose farm will produce these two crops, for he will not only make cheap pork, but will have healthy hogs.

The hired man on the farm has to be treated and fed right, but there is no reason why he should be taken into the bosom of the family. While treated as an equal, he should be made to keep his place.

We believe that there are more men who would like to find out some easy way to get rid of quack grass than any other farm nuisance. The best way to get rid of it is never to let it get a foothold if possible.

Occasionally a wet place on the farm can be drained by the boring of a hole into the earth at the lowest point. The success of this method all depends upon whether the right sort of subsoil strata can be found.

We are asked how much honey will a good strong hive of bees secure in a day when the bee pasture is at its best. We do not know, but we have a friend whose bees have made three pounds a day when the white clover was in bloom.

It is telling a very old story, but there is nothing which is worth so much in August for the dairy cow as a patch of sweet corn upon which she can draw liberally during the dry dog days. So fed, she will hold up her flow of milk instead of shrinking.

Some one fond of statistics has figured out that if the Chinese consumed as much meat per capita as do the Americans there would have to be in that kingdom 440,000,000 cattle, 415,000,000 hogs and 660,000,000 sheep, but the Celestial has rats and dogs, which we do not use.

The black currant is seldom grown in this country. In England it is considered the best of all the currants and the jam made from it is considered a standard delicacy. We do not know but there is any reason why it cannot be raised just as well as the other varieties, though it is a somewhat shy bearer.

It is one thing to raise a big crop of clover, and another and much harder one to secure it in good shape. Where the latter does one of the largest crops of clover ever raised has been damaged 50 per cent by the almost daily rains and by the rotting of the clover before curing by its forming a mat on the ground.

A pair of well stored draft mares could be made a very profitable investment on almost any farm where horses are kept. There is no reason on earth why nearly all the best breed sires should be imported from Europe. We no longer import pony bulls, having just as fine animals here as there are to be found in any country. We might just as well raise our own horses.

On general principles it is always unsafe to hire a tramp for a farm hand. In the first place, they will not work if they can help it; then they are almost sure to quit you just when you need them the worst and are quite likely to make off with some of your property at that. Then it is an imposition on the wife to take one of the dirty brutes into the house. No tramp labor for us at any price.

Mourning doves, meadow larks and robins, which are protected by law at all seasons in the northern states where they breed, are common game birds for the southern states where they winter. This is unfair. If it is right to slaughter these birds for food in the south, the north, which raises them, should have the same right. As a matter of fact, it is all wrong to kill them at all, as each variety does most valuable work as either weed seed or insect destroyers.

We have discovered two leaks which explain some of the economic poverty of the masses in our cities. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars was dropped into the slot machines of a western city on one Saturday night. A druggist in the same city told us on the following Monday that his sales of cigars, pop, ice cream and this sort of stuff were $50 on the Sunday. No wonder some people have holes in their stockings and have to pawn their overcoats. This, mind you, is respectable foolishness. There is the saloon and gambling crowd besides. Poverty comes as the most natural thing in the world under such conditions.

This man thought a great deal of his wife, and she got a fit to keep poultry, so the hens were bought, the yard fixed up and great care taken in feeding the fowls. Still being in the winter season, no eggs. Wife feeling very bad. Man goes uptown and buys some eggs and slips at first one or two eggs in the nests. Wife, oh-be-joyful; hens begun to lay. More eggs go into the nests. Wife brags on her hens to neighbors; great lot of hens, and commences to give her intimate friends some of the eggs. One day overhauls a drawer where her hubby's clothes are kept and finds a sack of eggs, the sack with the local grocer's name on it. Commences to smell a rat. No more bragging on her poultry.

ABOUT SHEEP.

We have several inquiries as to the sheep business, how to get started, best breed to get and where to buy. It is a big line to go into the business on anything like a large scale, for the sheep and its products are high priced, and then, any man not used to keeping sheep should go slow in starting with a big flock. No one animal on the farm varies more in price than sheep. One year they may be worth $5 a head and the next a dollar and a half. The time to buy them is when every man who has them wants to get rid of them. Again, not all farms are adapted to sheep. Level and wet farms are not suited to them. They like the hills and the rolling land. They must be specially fenced against or be herded under a shepherd, and they cannot be successfully pastured with other stock. For a large part of the prairie country there is no better way than for three or four farmers to co-operate and buy a flock of sheep and keep them under the care of a shepherd all through the grazing season. In this way each man gets the benefit derived from the sheep as a weed exterminator and land fertilizer, and they can be run anywhere where there is good feed for them. This plan saves all bother about fencing and prevents many losses which occur when they are not under the constant eye of a shepherd. Thousands of sheep could be kept all over the northwest and kept very largely on grass roughage and weeds which without them would be an entirely waste product.

THAT FIELD OF ALFALFA.

The following suggestion with reference to securing a field of alfalfa for the territory of Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin may be of value: Take a piece of land from which a crop of barley, oats or winter wheat has been removed, fertilize it with about ten or twelve two horse loads of manure, plow, disk and harrow thoroughly to get as fine a seed bed as possible and then sow during the first ten days of August twenty pounds of alfalfa seed to the acre. With favorable weather the alfalfa will make a growth this fall of nearly one foot, which should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter. Next year it will give three crops. By this method two things are secured—the alfalfa has no fight with the weeds, and there is no loss of a year in the use of the land. This plan is well worth trying by any one desiring to get a field of this most valuable legume. Try two acres for a hog pasture if for nothing else.

EAT MORE CORN.

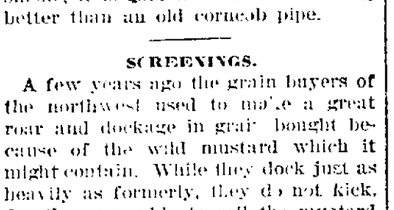
It would be well for their pocketbooks and better for their general health if the American people would use more corn. We are slaves to edibles made of refined flour of wheat. That more corn is not used is not so much that the people do not like the many delicate and savory dishes which may be prepared from it as that so few cooks know anything about the preparation of corn foods. There are immense possibilities in a well cooked johnnycake, in a loaf of injun bread, in corn cakes, in corn mush eaten with milk, and cream, half and half; in corn dodgers and puddings, in an apple pudding stuffed with fat raisins, in fried mush, samp and hominy. Better digestion, better teeth, more vim and energy would come with more of a corn diet, and then, withal, it is ever so much cheaper. Then, if one must smoke, it is said that there is nothing better than an old cornecb pipe.

SCREENINGS.

A few years ago the grain buyers of the northwest used to make a great roar and dockage in grain bought because of the wild mustard which it might contain. While they dock just as heavily as formerly, they do not kick, for they are able to sell the mustard seed for a good deal more than the wheat, oats or flax, the mustard later appearing at 40 cents a pound on the table of the man who raised it. The screenings and weed seed which are furnished by the mills of the northwest to feed and fatten hundreds of thousands of sheep every winter are a pure gift by the farmer for this purpose, the dockage demanded by the mills making it cost them nothing. The moral of this is that it does not pay the farmer to raise weeds and mustard, though lots of them do, and, doing it, it would pay them to clean their grain and feed the screenings to sheep at home.

ALCOHOL FOR POWER.

The certainty that the gas engine is to become more and more an important factor in the transportation methods of the future as well as in furnishing a cheap and safe power for all purposes suggests the need of providing a cheap gas making material. This can be found in alcohol, which can be produced in this country for 10 cents a gallon, but which is now barred from use by the revenue laws of the country. Some congressman can render the country at large a lasting service by making an effort to secure such legislation as will permit of the use of alcohol for light, heat and power purposes; for it grinds the average citizen to have to pay 18 cents for gasoline when oil is selling at 37 cents for fifty-two gallons. Nothing would break down the power of the worst monopoly which the country fosters like substituting alcohol for coal oil products.



A GRIM OLD DUNGEON

THE CHATEAU D'IF, THE PRISON OF EDMOND DANTES.

It Is Built on a Tiny Rocky Island in the Mediterranean Sea, This Massive, Gloomy Jail Immortalized by Dumas in "Monte Cristo."

J. E. Jones gives a description of the castle made famous by Alexander Dumas in his novel of "Monte Cristo."

"Who has not read the 'Count of Monte Cristo' and formed an opinion as to its possibilities? I had my doubts regarding its truthfulness, for the terrible tales seems to appear exaggerated and impossible, but I am now convinced that Dumas has intended to place before us a fairly accurate picture of the grewsome prison of bygone days.

"During my travels in south France, while stopping at Marseilles, I had an opportunity to join a small party on a steamer plying between the city and a group of islands in the Mediterranean as belonging to France. The smallest of this group, a solid rock, not more than a quarter of a mile in circumference, rising almost upright out of the water and accessible only on one side by steps hewn into the rock, is known as the Isle d'If.

"On this rock is built the celebrated prison, or castle, the chateau d'If, which Dumas has immortalized in his 'Monte Cristo.'

"The keep, or dungeon, was constructed in 1529 by King Francis I. to imprison his captives after the victorious battles with his adversary, the Duke of Bourbon, and subsequently used for criminals by the later kings as a state prison. It was known at that time as the 'Castle of the south.'

"The outside walls are fifteen feet thick. In the middle is a small open court sufficient to give light to the entrances of fourteen encircling cells, which are divided by partition walls ten feet thick and can be entered only by one small opening from the inner court.

"Directly opposite the entrance to the court is the cell which was occupied by Edmond Dantes, made famous by Alexander Dumas as the hero—the Count of Monte Cristo. Dantes and the Abbe Faria, who was sentenced by order of the pope as a conspirator, each passed sixteen years of their lives in these cells.

"The suffering of these and other unhappy prisoners who were confined here must have been horrible. The cells lack air and light. The walls, ceiling and floor are of solid stone, and escape was utterly impossible, it being a veritable sepulcher.

"In going through the prison one feels that from behind these walls you hear the cry of suffering, the last breath and rattle of those who died in despair.

"All of the other cells are labeled with the names of the most prominent prisoners who had been incarcerated therein. Among these were:

"Bernardot, a rich trader, who had been arrested on suspicion of having designs against Cardinal Richelieu. He resolved to die of starvation, and for eleven days refused to eat or drink. With a piece of charcoal he wrote on the wall the torture which he endured. He died on the twelfth day.

"John Paul, a sailor, for slapping his commander, died in 1779 after thirty-one years of captivity.

"Marquis de Lavelette, the minister of finance under Louis VIII., for disloyalty to the king.

"Albert Campo, for having published the secret of a prison which he had discovered.

"Paul and Louis Martel, imprisoned for life on suspicion of murder.

"Dossow, a religious fanatic, who made an attempt upon the life of a Protestant nobleman.

"Lajolais, for an attempt to assassinate Consul Napoleon before he became emperor.

"Prince Casimir, brother of Ladislas VII., king of Poland, imprisoned by Napoleon I. on having betrayed the French and serving the Spanish.

"Louis Philippe d'Orleans, father of King Louis Philippe, for siding with the revolutionists in 1793.

"Mirabeau, for general insubordination, dueling and publishing inflammatory writings against the royalists.

"Chevalier de Pallesteros, consul from Spain at Bayonne, imprisoned by order of Napoleon I. for opposing and interfering with the introduction of the Napoleonic law codes.

"This castle was crowded with political prisoners sentenced during and immediately before the revolution of 1789, when it was possible for the leaders to order the arrest and imprisonment of any citizen without trial and upon suspicion or "trumped up" charges.

"Napoleon I. during his early reign sentenced many of his opposers to this isolated dungeon.

"In 1832 over 400 persons, principally political agitators, were imprisoned here for an attempted plot to overthrow the government, and as late as 1871, during the commune, 500 were massed together in this limited space, sentenced as participants in the revolt against the government.

"Since France has become a republic new prisons have been erected throughout the land, and the dungeon on the Isle d'If is now deserted, but its dark and grewsome history of the past can never be blotted out.

"I left it with an indelible impression after having been conducted through the empty prison cells."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

Unwilling Scholar.

Ma—Willie, what's your little brother crying about? Willie—Just 'cause he don't want to learn anything. I just took his candy and showed him how to eat it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

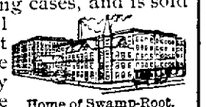
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.


Home of Swamp-Root.

SIX MILLION ACRES

The State of Texas will place on sale Sept. 1st, 1905, six million acres of state lands scattered throughout the state at from $1 00 to $3 00 per acre, one fortieth cash down, forty years time on balance, 3 per cent interest.

Write for particulars, also about cheap rates to the Southwest Aug. 15 Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. and T. A., Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

EASHORE EXCURSION AUG 17.

Low Fares via Pennsylvania Lines to Atlantic City, Cape May and Eight Other Resorts.

The annual excursion to the seashore via Pennsylvania Lines will be run Thursday, August 17th, a convenient date for leaving business, and when the season at the ocean resort is at its height. For this excursion tickets will be sold to nine of the most popular watering places on the Atlantic Coast, including Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, all on the Jersey Coast; and Rehoboth, Delaware.

The round trip fare to any of the resorts named will be $13 50 from Massillon. Fares from other ticket stations on Pennsylvania Lines will be proportionately low.

Tickets will be good returning within twelve days, permitting more than a week's enjoyable stay at the seashore.

Excursion tickets including stop-over at Philadelphia on return trip, if deposited with ticket agent at Broad Street Station.

For full particulars about the excursion, special through train service and advance reservation of sleeping car berths, apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Lines Massillon, O.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY

C&B LINE

CONNECTING

CLEVELAND and BUFFALO

"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE"

Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD - DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

Cleveland	Buffalo
8 p.m.	6:30 a.m.
Buffalo 8 p.m.	Cleveland 6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER

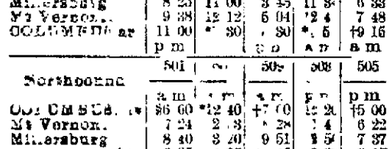
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.

Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.

Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.

Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C.&B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio



B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective July 2d, 1905.

Read Up		Central Time		Read Down
		C. L. & W. DIV.		
		Cleveland		
		Liverpool		
		Lester		
		Medina		
		Chippewa Lake		
		Seville		
		Sterling		
		Easton		
		Akron	L	
		Akron	A	
		Warwick		
		Canal Fulton		
		Massillon		
		Canal Dover		
		New Philadelphia		
		Uhrichsville		
		Freeport		
		Flushing		
		Bridgeport		
		Wheeling		

Read Up		Main Line		Read Down
		Lorain		
		Elyria		
		Grafton		
		Leetonia		

West Bound		Main Line		East Bound
		Chicago		
		Chicago Jct.		
		Sterling		
		Warwick		
		Akron	L	
		Akron	A	
		Pittsburg		
		Washington		
		Baltimore		
		Philadelphia		
		New York		

* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only.

W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Excursion Fares to Vermillion, Ohio (Linwood Park) via Pennsylvania Lines.

June 22d to September 15th, inclusive, excursion tickets to Vermillion, Ohio, (Linwood Park) account Religious Meetings, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines. For particulars consult nearest ticket agent.

Excursions to Colorado for Eagles' Grand Aerie, August 11 and 13

via Pennsylvania Lines. Special low fares to Denver, Colorado Springs or Pueblo. For information about stopovers, routes, etc., apply to ticket agents Pennsylvania Lines.

C. A. & C.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Solon Mills	500	502	508	506	514
	p m	a m	p m	m	a m
CLEVELAND	$ 5 30	*8 00	*1 50	9 00	.....
Newburg	6 30	00	1 43		*6 30
Akron	6 50	25	2 10	10 12	6 52
Barberton	7 05	41	2 26	10 27	5 17
ORRVILLE	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 04	5 50
	7 40	10 18	3 00	11	5 50
Millersburg	8 25	11 00	3 45	11 54	6 33
Mt Vernon	9 38	12 12	5 04	12 4	7 48
COLUMBUS	11 00	*1 30	*7 30	*1 5	†9 15
	p m			a m	a m

Northbound	501	503	509	505
	a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS	$6 00	*12 40	*7 00	*5 00
Mt Vernon	7 24	2 3	8 28	6 22
Millersburg	8 40	3 40	9 51	7 37
ORRVILLE	9 25	4 05	10 45	8 17
Barberton	9 55	4 48	11 14	8 56
AKRON	10 17	5 05	11 32	9 10
	10 17	5 15	11 32	*8 20
Hudson	10 46	5 50	11 58	8 42
CLEVELAND	11 40	6 55	*12 50	*6 35
	a m	a m	p m	p m

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sunday only.

NOTE—Train leaving Akron 5:00 a. m. is No. 504. Train leaving Akron 8:20 a. m. is No. 511.

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Modisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

East bound—No. *418, 2 21 a. m.; No. *8, 2:35 a. m.; No. *24, 4:14 a. m.; No. 52, 8:06 a. m.; No. 34, 8:30 a. m.; No. 36, 12:57 p. m.; No. *16, 5:35 p. m.; No. *30, 8:42 p. m.

West bound—No. *41, 9:35 a. m.; No. *9, 10:28 a. m.; No. *405, 2:36 p. m.; No. 31, 5:42 p. m.; No. *15, 10:05 p. m.; No. *405, 12:00 midnight.

* Daily. † Daily, except Sundays. ‡ Sundays only.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

Wabash System.

Effective Sunday, July 30, trains will depart as follows:

WEST.	EAST.
No. 3...12:30 p. m.	No. 30...6:10 a. m.
No. 9...10 02 p. m.	No. 6...2:41 a. m.
No. 31...8:55 p. m.	No. 2...1:37 p. m.

THE MAID, THE MOON AND MACKINAC.

A Real Love Story

A delightful romance of a young business man of Buffalo and an ideal summer girl with lustrous eyes and glowing cheeks. This story is enacted while enroute on a D. & C. steamer and at Mackinac Island. It tells, in an interesting way, what was seen by the moon and a little bird heard in the land where cool, bracing breezes always blow. Sent to any address for a two cent stamp.

A. A. SCHANTZ,
Gen'l Supt & P. T. M., Detroit, Mich.

Seashore Excursion Thursday, August 17th, Via Pennsylvania Lines.

$13.50 round trip from Massillon, O., to Atlantic City, Cape May, Holly Beach, Anglesea, Avalon, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, Ocean City, New Jersey; Rehoboth, Delaware. Tickets good returning within twelve days. Stop-over allowed at Philadelphia. For particulars about through train service, etc., communicate with F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Lines, Massillon O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE

Presbyterian Church Exercises Sunday Afternoon.

PASTORS OF CITY TOOK PART.

Corner Stone was Part of Foundation of the Old Church—Letters Read from Former Pastors—Many Articles were Placed in a Copper Box.

The corner stone of the new Presbyterian church was laid at 5:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon after an hour of appropriate service in which several pastors took part. The service began at 4 o'clock in the presence of four hundred persons, who stood in Plum and Hill streets facing the northeast corner of the church. The speakers and choir were seated back of the corner stone, where an improvised platform had been constructed. The day was bright with no suggestion of rain. The service was commenced with the singing of the hymn "Coronation," which was led by the choir, the audience taking part. The choir consisted of Mrs. C. F. Porter, Miss Jessie Russell, C. L. Cronebaugh and David Vaughn, with Miss Anna Edgar organist, assisted by Kent Yost, cornetist.

The Rev. H. W. Dewey, pastor of the First M. E. church, offered prayer. This was followed by another hymn, "In the Cross of Christ I Glory." The Rev. O. P. Foust then read a lesson from the Old Testament referring to the laying of corner stones. The Rev. James Jones then followed with an appropriate lesson from the New Testament. "A Vesper Hymn" was then sung by the choir.

The first speaker was the Rev. Harry S. Bates, who said he brought a message from old Plymouth rock to the persons gathered around the new corner stone. He then dwelt upon the influence exerted by persons of staunch and moral character.

The Rev. R. W. Edwards, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian church, Canton, was the second speaker and brought congratulations to the Massillon pastor and congregation from the Canton Presbyterians for their earnest endeavors. He then dwelt at some length upon the lessons to be taken from the laying of a corner stone.

The last speaker was the Rev. Robert A. Carnahan, of the Alliance Presbyterian church. He contrasted the religious views of the early centuries with those of the present time and showed that even when the Bible was hidden away and the gospels not tolerated in the dark centuries, corner stones were laid in keeping with earlier customs.

The Rev. Mr. Bigger then read letters from former pastors. After the reading the stone was placed in position by Contractor Emil P. Converse and was formally accepted by the Rev. Mr. Bigger, who used a trowel just used a few minutes previously by Mr. Converse to cement the corner stone to the wall. After an anthem by the choir, the Rev. S. K. Mahon, of the Wesley M. E. church, pronounced the benediction.

One feature not on the programme occurred as persons gathered about the stone as soon as the benediction had been pronounced. Mr. Converse approached the Rev. Mr. Bigger and presented the trowel, which had been used to spread the cement. It was a new one purchased especially for the occasion. The Rev. Mr. Bigger was taken by surprise and for a minute was without words. He then accepted the trowel to be kept by him until the church has been completed, then to be gilded and suitably inscribed for presentation to the church. It will be kept in some conspicuous place.

Before reading letters from former pastors, the Rev. Mr. Bigger stated that he had received no reply from the Rev. J. F. Clokey, who was now in Canada for his health. The following letters were then read:

Alexandria, Aug. 1, 1905.

Rev. R. R. Bigger, Dear Brother—Your kind invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the new church reached me a few days ago. Prior to that I had promised to take a very small part in the centennial celebration of the town and church where I was born, both according to the flesh and spirit, viz.: Granville, O.

It seemed fitting that I should be present on that occasion, as at the close of the fiftieth anniversary of the church, the motion to adjourn for fifty years, made by the oldest member of the church, was seconded by me, its then youngest male member. So as the only official link binding the generation of 1805 to that of 1905 my presence is desired. This anniversary is early in September and so I can not very well be away from the church here at two different times, and they so near and yet no nearer to each other.

My heart, however, goes out to you and to the church and congregation. A little over thirty-nine years ago I went from the seminary of Lane to Massillon. It was my first charge and my first love and the pleasant experiences of that year remain as delightful memories. I remember Mr. Joseph Russell, who had been made superintendent of the Sunday school, coming to me and saying he had no experience in that way and asking me to counsel him, and of my reply that I was equally new to the work, and then our planning to make it a success, which he did. I remember also the Sunday school teachers' weekly meeting for the study of the lessons at which I presided, and how in the study of Joseph the doctrines of free will and divine sovereignty came to the front and were ardently discussed pro and con. I remember, too, the fidelity of the elders, Messrs. Ricks, Heckman, Smith and Jacoby. Many of the members were very helpful and kind. Did time permit I could furnish a pretty fair chapter describing the people and the work of that one year of my ministry. Nearly all of my congregation have gone; gone to worship in the larger and sanctified church above.

The old church building has gone as has the generation that built it. From the old comes the birth of the new. It is to be a larger and better edifice and ministered by a Bigger man than the Little one in the pulpit of '66 and '67. And this is as it should be. This is the day of increase and we rejoice in healthy growth. I know all hearts will be full of gladness when the cornerstone is laid. I too shall rejoice with you and my wife, who used to sing in the choir when Dr. Chidester directed it, and Mr. McGinness played the organ, will sing in her heart an anthem of praise and joy and thanksgiving. We, too, shall offer the prayer for the prosperity of your, and may I say it, (our) church, for we feel as though still identified with it.

May blessings of God rest upon the builders of the temple made with hands, and also upon the spiritual workers, who in the former fashion and place in order the living stones which enter into the sanctuary of the Holy City.

I am very truly yours,
GEORGE A. LITTLE.
Akron, O., July 30, 1905.

Rev. R. R. Bigger, Dear Brother—I congratulate you and your congregation on today's event in your common life—the laying of the corner stone for the new church edifice. The corner stone which you lay—a type of the "chief corner stone, elect, precious." A church builder under the name which is above every name is the bestowals thereof as the wellspring of wisdom, a flowing brook, refreshment for fainting souls, and as the shadow of the great rock in a weary land, shelter amid life's fierce moral heats, and is one of Zion's towers, a defense and protection to the spiritual Jerusalem here below.

To all that be in Massillon beloved of God, called to be saints, grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ.

Yours very cordially,
JOHN HERRON.
Sabina, O., July 18, 1905.

Rev. R. R. Bigger, Massillon, O.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 15th inst. about the corner stone received. I have been sick for several weeks, unable to leave the house and see no prospects of being any better so as to comply with your kind request and be with you at the time stated. Am sorry for I would enjoy being with you at that time. You will have to get some one else to do what you expected me to do. I am glad that the new church is on the way and promises to be so satisfactory. This is the first time I have used a pen for many weeks. Give my regards to all my old friends.

As ever yours truly,
N. P. BAILEY.

HISTORY OF CORNER STONES.

During the Sunday morning service, the Rev. R. R. Bigger gave the following short history of the origin of the laying of corner stones:

The custom of laying the corner stone of a public building with ceremonies was practiced by the ancients. We are told that at the laying of the corner stone when the capitol of Rome was rebuilt a procession of vestal virgins, robed in white surrounded the stone and consecrated it with libations of living water. A prayer to the gods followed and then the magistrates, priests and senators and knights laid hold of the ropes and moved the mighty stone to its proper place. In a hollow cut in the stone were placed ingots of gold, silver and other metals which had not been melted in any furnace. In medieval times the rite was taken up by the order of Free Masons and has by them been brought down to modern days. But we must not think that the modern custom of laying corner stones had its origin in Free Masonry, for, as I shall show you presently, the most ancient reference to the corner stone which we have, is to be found in the Old Testament in Job 38:6. And as it is now agreed among Bible scholars that the book of Job is the oldest piece of literature in the world, written by Moses, therefore architecture, masonry and building are among the oldest arts in the world. Moses in writing the book of Job speaks of God as a great builder and uses terms which sound as if the book had been written but yesterday. The language shows that the art of masonry has changed very little from the most ancient times down to this very day upon which we lay this corner stone. Listen while I quote some of the beautiful language: "Gird up thy loins like a man; for I will demand of three questions and answer thou me. Where wast thou when I laid the foundations of the earth? Who hath laid the measures thereof, if thou knowest or who hath stretched the line upon it? Whereupon are the foundations thereof fastened? or who laid the corner stone thereof?" So we find that more than 3,400 years ago the corner stone was a factor in the art of building. The Bible corner stone was a quoin or block of great importance in binding together the sides of the buildings. Some of these stones were seventeen to nineteen feet in length and seven and one-half feet thick. At times the corner stone also formed an important part of the foundation. Thus in Isaiah 28:16 the prophet, speaking of our Lord Jesus Christ, compares Him to a foundation corner stone: "Behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation." The imagery is no doubt drawn from the practice of oriental kings, and notably Solomon, to employ foundation stones of enormous size and weight at the corners of buildings. Some of those uncovered at the corner of Solomon's temple by the Palestine exploration fund are more than thirty-eight feet long and weigh above one hundred tons.

CONTENTS OF BOX.

Just before the sealed box was placed in the corner stone, the Rev. Mr. Bigger read a list of the articles placed in the box. They are as follows:

Directory of Presbyterian church, containing names of all pastors, elders and trustees 1905.

Names of all members of church in 1905.

Names of all officers, teachers and scholars of Sunday school, including names of visitors and members of the home department and cradle roll.

Names of members and officers of the following societies: Ladies' Aid, Christian Endeavor, Junior Christian Endeavor, Ladies' Missionary, names of organist and members of choir.

Names of building committee and programme committee for today.

A picture and descript on of the missionary supported by this church.

A picture of the old church.

A picture of the parsonage and a short account of the building of it.

A history of Presbyterianism in Massillon up to date.

The key of the old church.

Name of the architect and contractor of the new church. Also name of the stone contractor.

An account of the gift of Mrs. Anna R. McClymonds, which made it possible to build the church, and a history of the work of building this church up to date.

A copy of the Gleaner giving an account of the last Sabbath day in the old church.

Coins for 1905, including denominatoins of one dollar and under.

A copy of the Bible.

A copy of the directory of the city of Massillon.

A copy of the Morning Gleaner of August 5, 1905.

A copy of The Evening Independent of August 5, 1905.

OBITUARY.

REV. F. H. SIMPSON.

A telegram was received this afternoon announcing the death of the Rev. F. H. Simpson, formerly pastor of the Christian church in this city. His death occurred at 2:30 at his home in Newark.

ELIZABETH WISELOGEL.

Word was received here Sunday of the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Wiselogel, aged 83, wife of Michael Wiselogel, at St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Wiselogel formerly lived in Massillon, moving from this city to Michigan, and later going to St. Louis. She is survived by her husband, two daughters, four sons, one brother, Jacob Snyder, sr., of this city, a great many grandchildren, and nieces and nephews living in this city. The cause of death was typhoid fever. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snyder and Jacob Snyder, sr., left Sunday night for St. Louis to attend the funeral.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.

John Paul Gallatin, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gallatin, of 38 West Tremont street, died Saturday evening at 10:30 o'clock, of cholera infantum. The funeral will be held from the family home at 1:30 and from St. John's church at 2 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MISS NELLIE STELLING.

A telegram was received in the city Sunday by relatives announcing the death of Miss Nellie Stelling at Laysville, Pa. The deceased was a daughter of the late Rev. George Stellling and had been connected with the Tressler orphans' home at Laysville for several years. The body will be brought to Massillon for interment and will be taken direct from the train to the Massillon cemetery for interment. Burial will be private.

ICED BEVERAGES.

Liquid Refreshment For Suffering Humanity.

When the thermometer registers 90 degrees in the shade, the thoughts naturally turn to iced beverages, frozen foods and all of the nice unwholesome concoctions for which culinary skill is responsible, and, in spite of having been so often forewarned of the evil intentions of the virulent bacteria lying in wait in common ice for their victims, we still allow self indulgence to win the day as we revel in these same injurious dishes with a reckless disregard of the aftermath. "Moderation in all things" bears an especial significance when applied to iced compounds, remarks a Table Talk writer in prefaces to the following recipes:

Fruit Effervescing Drinks.

To make the fruit effervescing drink, take one pint of the extracted juice of any kind of fruit, filter until clear, add to this two pounds of loaf sugar, one and one-half ounces of powdered tartaric acid. Boil six or eight minutes, bottle and cork. To a glass three parts full of water allow two tablespoonfuls of the sirup and twenty grains of bicarbonate of soda.

Egg Lemonade.

Make a thin sirup by boiling one and one-half pints of water with two cupfuls of sugar. Add the grated rind of one lemon and juice of two. Just before serving whip lightly in two eggs beaten separately and a small quantity of bicarbonate of soda. Serve while foaming.

Spruce Beer.

Dissolve five pounds of loaf sugar in five gallons of water; to this add the rind and juice of three lemons, three ounces of the essence of spruce and one cupful of yeast. Allow this to ferment in a warm place. Strain and bottle.

Teade.

Take one quart of strong tea, freshly made, add the grated rind of one orange, the juice of two lemons and one small cupful of sugar. Strain and add slices of oranges and pineapple or a few whole berries. Just before serving, turn in a bottle of soda water.

Iced Coffee With Fruit Flavor.

Dissolve two cupfuls of sugar in one quart of strong hot coffee. When cool, add one tablespoonful each of whipped cream and fruit flavor to a small cupful of coffee, or serve in glasses on cracked ice.

Canning Beans.

When it is possible, it is desirable to can the late crop of string beans, as it is more difficult to keep canned vegetables through dog days than through all the rest of the season. The string beans that are canned from the late crop of October are almost sure to keep, but those put up earlier may be a failure. Select the tender "refugee" beans. Remove the strings, wash them well, throw them into boiling water and let them boil up once; fill glass cans with the scalded beans. Cover them with boiling water to which a cup of salt has been added for every gallon. Seal the cans up, leaving a vent open for air. Where ordinary jars are used leave off the rubbers and simply screw on the covers. Place the jars containing the beans in a large boiler or a rack and let the water boil around them for one hour; then close the vent or, in case of the common jar, put on the rubbers. Fill up all of the jars with boiling salted water and close them or screw on the top as tight as possible. Some housekeepers as an extra precaution tie a square of cotton batting over the top of each jar.

How to Use Sour Cream.

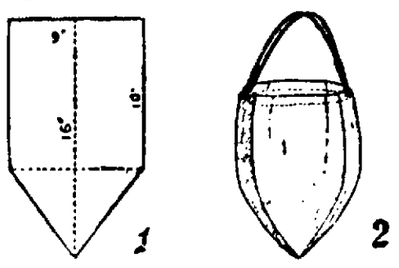
Sour cream may be used in any recipe for cake or breakfast breads in which sweet milk, baking powder and shortening are required. The same quantity of cream is taken as when milk is called for, but the quantity of shortening is reduced and the baking powder is replaced by baking soda. The amount necessary of the last ingredient is in direct proportion to the quantity and acidity of the cream, the usual rule being one teaspoonful (level) of soda to one pint of thick sour cream. The soda is usually dissolved in a small teaspoonful of boiling water, added to the cream, stirred until the latter is foamy, then turned at once into the dry mixture. If the cream is well soured, the ingredients rapidly mixed and the oven properly heated the result will be very satisfactory, concludes a cooking expert.

In Days of Dry Heat.

To cool a room, wet a cloth, suspend it, ventilate freely, and there will be an appreciable sensation of refreshment. Use a sheet in a large room.

How to Make a Jelly Bag.

My very own jelly bag saves burned fingers and wasted fruit juice. It hangs satisfactorily and drips from the middle lower point; it lasts longer, and the seams will not burst at the crucial moment if directions are followed. Cut four pieces of one-third wool flannel like the accompanying, Fig. 1. Stitch these four pieces together on the machine and turn inside out and stitch each seam again, thus French-felling it. Turn down and stitch a one inch hem at the top, to be used as a casing for two tapes, which should be taken through well made buttonholes at each side of the casing. See Fig. 2.—Pan Dora in Good Housekeeping.



AN IMPROVED JELLY BAG.

Conviction Follows Trial

When buying loose coffee or anything your grocer happens to have in his bin, **how do you know what you are getting?** Some queer stories about coffee that is sold in bulk, could be told, if the people who handle it (grocers), cared to speak out.

Could any amount of mere talk have persuaded millions of housekeepers to use

Lion Coffee,

the leader of all package coffees for over a quarter of a century, if they had not found it superior to all other brands in

Purity, Strength, Flavor and Uniformity?

This popular success of LION COFFEE can be due only to inherent merit. There is no stronger proof of merit than continued and increasing popularity.

If the verdict of MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS does not convince you of the merits of LION COFFEE, it costs you but a trifle to buy a package. It is the easiest way to convince yourself, and to make you a PERMANENT PURCHASER.

LION COFFEE is sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages, and reaches you as pure and clean as when it left our factory.
Lion-head on every package.
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums

SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

MOVING AT INFIRMARY.

Inmates are Being Transferred to the New Cottage.

These are busy times at the Stark county infirmary. The new building—"Cottage" is what they call it—is completed and ready for occupancy, and the superintendent and matron and the other occupants of the dilapidated seventy-year-old-building at the foot of the hill are now moving. It's a big job, but everybody there is pleased, because the old "shack" has got so it won't hold water, either at top or bottom or on the sides. Every rainstorm for lo! these many days has demonstrated this fact. It was necessary to move as soon as possible on this account. And then there are the cimex lectularius. They were becoming numerous and aggressive, as is usually the case in ancient and ramshackle buildings. Hence the desire to abandon the old for the new as soon as possible. And hence the desire on the part of Superintendent Drukenbrod and his estimable wife that visitors who have no other object than curiosity or the study of sociology should not intrude upon the busy buzz of departure until the flitting is completed, which will be about Thursday, August 17. It's a big job they have on their hands up there, and the help is so much occupied in cleaning and moving and getting settled that really there is no one to take charge of visitors who do not come to see friends; these know where to go without a guide, and are always welcome.

The new building is elegant, and occupies a sightly position, or one that will be sightly when the barns and sheds in front of it are torn down and removed, which it is contemplated to do in what is sometimes called the near future. It will be as great an improvement over the old one as the palace of the king is over the hut of the peasant.

But the main point in these next few strenuous days is that mere curiosity seekers should confine their visits to the workhouse or the jail, or some other eleemosynary institutions that are not in the throes of moving.—Canton Morning News.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO. Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

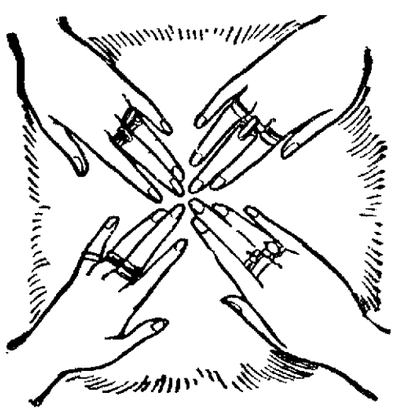
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Do You intend to buy a **Cream Separator?** If so do not fail to try a De Laval. Will stand test trial against any other Separator made.

P. J. Hofstatter,
Farmers' Phone 5 on 8. **Dalton, O.**



Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Jewelry.

Hawver,

Jeweler and Optician,

17 S. Erie St., Massillon, O.

Southern Arkansas Lands.

Timbered, rolling, perfect drainage, no swamps, good water. Grow corn, cotton, small grains, cow-peas and believed to be the coming clover and alfalfa country—porous clay soil and clay subsoil—cheapest lands in Southwest. Splendid stock country — ten months range.

Write for Southern Arkansas booklet and Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct. 3 and 17.

E. W. LaBEAUME G. P. and T. A.,
Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

THE INDEPENDENT CO. will print you anything you need in the line of job work.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley.

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

JAMES R. DUNN,
Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

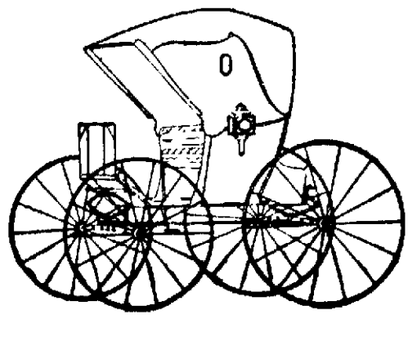
HEALTH AND VITALITY

DR. MOTT'S NERVERINE PILLS

The great iron and tonic pill and restorative for men and women, produces strength and vitality, builds up the system and renews the normal vigor, bringing health and happiness. 60 doses in a box. For sale by all druggists, or we will mail it, securely wrapped, on receipt of price, $1.00 per box, 6 boxes for $5.00. Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio

AFTER USING.

Big Clearance Sale of Buggies and Driving Harness.



To avoid having an auction sale late in the season, I will give you a chance right in the middle of the season to buy cheap. My goods are marked in plain figures and you can have 10 per cent. off for cash on every Buggy or Driving Harness on my floor. You have 60 jobs to select from. Come early and get first choice.

J. B. Schrader

41 N. Erie St., Massillon, O.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TOM WALSH of COLORADO

A Mining King With Social Aspirations

Born In Poverty, Now a Multimillionaire—Partner of a Monarch and Lessee of a Newport Mansion as an Entree Into the 400 - -

Lavish Entertainer Who Captivated Parisians With Striking Social Functions—Owner of a Sixty Room Palace—Benefactor of Miners - -

HAVE you heard the latest sensation in high society? It is that the Walshes, the Tom Walshes of Colorado, are going to break into the Four Hundred by way of Newport. The word "sensation" is used advisedly. Almost anything Thomas F. Walsh does in a social way is apt to be sensational. The entertainments he gave in Paris in 1900 were so much so that they left all Europe gasping. That is the time Walsh got King Leopold of Belgium on the string.

Commissioner to Paris Exposition.

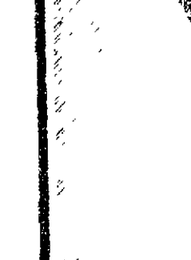
The story of those entertainments is still told with gusto by the Paris boulevardiers. It appears that after Walsh made his strike in the San Juan country he went to Denver and was snubbed by the high society of Capitol hill, the region where Denver's swell set most do congregate. Then the Walshes concluded they would strike at the top. An appointment as United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900 gave the opportunity. So Walsh planned his campaign. A mere display of wealth would not answer the purpose. To that must be added invention, novelty, audacity. A Seine boat was chartered and fitted up as never a Seine boat was fitted before. Walsh's motto was that he must have the best of everything regardless of expense. He got it.

After entertaining most everybody on the boat a special train of five palace cars was next secured, to which the boat furnishings were transferred and a great many more added. Among the rest a large number of fine paintings were gathered together, so that when the guests tired of viewing the scenery out of the car windows they could turn to art for entertainment.

THOMAS F. WALSH.

Saw the Bait, but Did Not Bite.

These unique and striking devices hit the mark. Here was something new even to the blase Parisians. Not only so, but the European capitalists and promoters saw a chance. A man who had money to burn like that must be a good thing. Walsh suddenly became the recipient of unexpected attentions. Everybody who had a company to float tried to interest the American capitalist. Among others was King Leopold. Now, the ruler of Belgium is something of a character himself. He has whiskers that make him look like a prophet, but the resemblance ends there. He has the soul of a bon vivant. In other words, he is a high roller, one of the "old boys." He is likewise something of a captain of industry. Having heavy interests in a sleeping car company that was somewhat tottery on its legs, Leopold sent his agents to interest Walsh. The American saw the bait, but did not bite. He found that the sleeping car concern earned only about 3 per cent on the investment. Why should he go into that scheme when his own money was bringing him from 10 to 20 per cent? The agents took the word to Leopold, who was still more interested. A man who could squeeze



MRS. T. F. WALSH.

out from 10 to 20 per cent was worth knowing. Would Walsh see him? He would. Not only so, but he would entertain him. The function came off at Ritz and was still more dazzling than any that had gone before. Even the czar's own band was brought into requisition. Of course the czar's band never played for private entertainments, but Walsh opined that a judicious use of gold might attract even the fancy of royal musicians, and he had the gold. The band heard the jingle and turned on the harmony. After that Tom Walsh, poor Irish boy, former wheelwright, sewer worker, hotel keeper and miner, and Leopold II., king of all the Belgians, were sworn friends. Walsh had no blue blood, but he had yellow money, and the colors seem interchangeable. Leopold had some mines up the Kongo that he wanted the American to look after. He also had a little money to invest, and 10 to 20 per cent looked good to him, so Leopold Walsh entered into a sort of partnership. Now let the Denver nobs turn up their noses. The man who can hobnob with royalty needs none of them.

The Walshes did more entertaining in Paris. It was estimated, in fact, that they spent half a million at it. Before leaving they took the entire first floor of the Elysee Palace hotel to give a blowout to their friends. They said that they had a right to entertain all the Americans in Paris, and Walsh usually does not fail short of his aims. But there were others present besides Americans. Bougnereau, the celebrated artist, once remarked to Mrs. Walsh:

"Madam, you do not give dinners. They are banquets."

And it was Baron Caubertain who exclaimed:

"Without sixty people dining with them the Walshes feel lonely."

A Sixty Room Palace.

Returning to America, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh went to live in Washington. First they took the Jenness Miller residence, but afterward built a house of their own, a sixty room palace, the finest private residence in the national capital. Here they entertain as lavishly as ever, and now they have not only the entree into Washington's most exclusive set, but are at the very apex of the social life at the Capital City.

Their entrance at Newport has been quite as dazzling as their other movements. They are occupying William Waldorf Astor's villa Beaulieu, one of the largest and finest at the summer city. This was rented to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., but Mr. Vanderbilt decided to extend his yachting cruise and so Mr. Walsh took his lease. This is the first season of the Walshes at Newport, and the object is to bring out their daughter Evalyn, who has been attending school in various parts of Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have booked several titled foreigners for entertainment during the season, and Newport must succumb to titled foreigners. So there seems little doubt that the campaign for recognition will be won. Tom Walsh usually wins his campaigns.

Back of all the glitter there is much worthy of study in this mining king. For example, he had a theory. It was formed by long study of mining, geology and metallurgy. This study was [illegible] Walsh [illegible] was considered [illegible] the Rio Grande [illegible] but Walsh was not the sort of man to be deterred by jeers. The result was that he went to the top of the Sneffels mountains, in a place considered exceedingly dangerous because of snowslides, and there located and secured a vein over six miles long, including one of the richest single mines in the world.

"Grubstaker" of Miners.

He had another theory. It was that human nature can be trusted; that men have more good than bad in them. This caused him to "grubstake" miners, as it is called; that is, furnish them what supplies they needed and trust them until they "struck it rich." It also caused him to let men who were out of money have board and lodging free at his "Grand Central hotel" in the roaring, rushing days of early Leadville. It also caused him to treat his employees like human beings, to build a fine hotel on his mining property for them, where, instead of the tough fare usually received by gold miners, they could have clean, light and steam heated rooms, porcelain baths, good cooking, a library and reading room and other of the conveniences of civilized life; likewise to pay them good wages and to give them the eight hour day when the law did not require it.

This feeling for men extends even to animals. About his mine is posted a notice warning all against the killing of birds and harmless beasts. Any employee found guilty of this offense is instantly discharged. Mr. Walsh i

MISS EVALYN WALSH.

very fond of the little camp birds. In fact, his chief property is called the Camp Bird mine.

Mr. Walsh was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1851. He was educated in the common schools and was apprenticed early as a wheelwright, to which fact he ascribes much of his knowledge of mining machinery in later life. At the age of nineteen he came to America, first working on a sewer contract at Worcester, Mass. Then he went to the Black Hills, in South Dakota, and made a small stake in a gold mine, after which he found his way to Leadville, Colo., when that was said to be the wickedest and widest open town in the world. Here he married Miss Carrie B. Reid, a poor girl from southern Wisconsin. It was a love match. Mrs. Walsh is quite as kindly and hospitable an entertainer as her husband. A few years ago she dazzled Washington by the fine array of gowns she brought home from Paris. They were voted the swellest ever seen in the capital. She had a photographer at the house one whole day and was photographed in each of the costumes in turn. The photographer's bill alone was $700. She is noted for her ability in capturing all the social lions of the season and parading them at her functions.

Well Read, Bright and Interesting.

It must not be imagined from all of the foregoing that the Walshes lack culture. While largely self educated, both are well read, keen, bright and interesting. Money alone would not have won the successes they have enjoyed. They simply are at home in the sort of life they live. They revel in it. It is their world. They have open handed hospitality of the western sort. Tom Walsh himself is unostentatious, a shrewd, kindly Irishman who likes people and has a head for business. One of the features of his Washington house is a fine Italian garden, and in his homes the artistic element is much in evidence.

They are picturesque and interesting specimens of a sort of life that America has developed. They should feel at home in the Four Hundred. Why not? If they like that sort of thing, there is no reason why it should not like them. They will be quite as ornamental to the smart set perhaps as those who got their money from their grandfathers. Thomas F. Walsh has ideas very vital ones, too, and that is much. Besides, he has imagination and quite a stock of native, human good will. He sees the possibilities of the west, both in agriculture and mining. He says that the mountains have only been scratched; that they are still full of precious ores. As Babylon was made by irrigation, he believes that a great empire in the shadow of the Rockies will spring up under the same magic spell. In his way he has helped to prove his faith by works.

These things may not recommend him to the smart set, it is true, but he also has all sorts of money, and that will.

J. A. EDGERTON.

INCREASE IN GRAIN TRAFFIC

Gains Made at Nearly Every Shipping Point.

LARGELY DUE TO CORN CROP.

Exports for First Six Months of the Present Year Were More Than Double Those of the Same Period in 1904.

Washington, Aug. 9.—According to reports received by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics, total grain arrivals during the month of June at nine domestic seaports on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, amounted to 13,787,130 bushels, and were slightly in excess of corresponding movements in 1904. For the first six months of the current calendar year 129,116,207 bushels of grain were received at these cities, in comparison with a similar total inbound movement in 1904 of 107,036,242 bushels. In contrast with the receipts for the last year, gains were made at the markets of Portland, Me., Boston, New York, and New Orleans; while losses occurred at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Galveston, San Francisco and Tacoma.

At New York the receipts of grain during the month of June, 1905, totaled 5,568,974 bushels, as against a corresponding inbound movement in 1904 of 4,517,075 bushels. The grand total receipts of grain and flour and corn meal reduced to bushels at New York during the first half of the current year aggregated 49,510,933 bushels, representing a rail movement of 1,496,300 bushels, and a river and coast movement of 347,810 bushels. A similar total inbound movement in 1904 amounted to 39,285,610 bushels.

Grain arrivals at New Orleans during the month of June, 1905, totaled 291,400 bushels, in contrast with similar receipts in 1904 of 398,700 bushels and in 1903 of 33,071 bushels. Shipments for the month, which amounted to 125,814 bushels in 1905, were greatly in excess of similar movements in 1904, but fell nearly a million bushels below those for 1903. During the first half of the current year grain receipts at New Orleans totaled 21,434,000 bushels, as compared with a similar movement in 1904 of 7,087,647 bushels and in 1903 of 20,242,108 bushels. The great gain, as indicated in the 1905 arrivals, was entirely due to greatly increased corn receipts. Grain shipments from New Orleans during the first six months of 1905 aggregated 16,376,657 bushels, and were over 10 million bushels heavier than like movements in 1904, although they fell nearly 3 million bushels below those for 1903.

San Francisco's grain and flour receipts during the month of June totaled 1,196,201 bushels, of which 846,533 bushels came from interior ports in California, 23,855 bushels from the coast region, and 325,813 bushels from Oregon and Washington. A similar total inbound movement in 1904 amounted to 1,364,208 bushels. During the first six months of 1905, 7,397,568 bushels of grain were received at San Francisco, as against 8,385,306 bushels in 1904, the loss as shown for the current year being due to lighter arrivals of flour, wheat and rye. The total shipments of all cereals from San Francisco during the month of June amounted to 201,343 bushels, being less than half the size of similar movements in 1904. For a six months' period the outbound movement of grain from this city aggregated 2,390,371 bushels, as compared with 3,542,470 bushels in 1904.

Of the export movement of grain from the United States during the first six months of the current year, 42,841,586 bushels were credited to Atlantic ports, 22,476,209 bushels to Gulf ports, 4,093,470 bushels to Pacific ports, and 8,901,381 bushels to Northern border, lake and other border ports, making a total of 78,312,646 bushels, as compared with a total outbound movement in 1904 of 38,390,203 bushels. Of the current year's grain exports nearly 55 per cent were withdrawn by way of the Atlantic ports, 29 per cent by way of the Gulf ports, 5 per cent by way of the Pacific ports, and 11 per cent by way of the Northern border, lake and other border ports. Similar percentages in 1904 were as follows: Atlantic ports, 47 per cent; Gulf ports, 3 per cent; Pacific ports, 16 per cent, and Northern border, lake and other border ports, 5 per cent.

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Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED to buy veal calves. Massillon prices. W. J. Myers, Sippo, O. Phone 4-496.

PANAMA CANAL PLANS

Thomas Cook Tells of Conditions For Zone Workers.

HOSPITAL SERVICE INCREASED

Collector of Revenues In Canal Zone Says There Is Very Little Yellow Fever—Water System to Be Established, Streets Paved, Swamps Drained and Modern Houses to Be Built For Employees.

Thomas Cook, collector of revenues in the Panama canal zone, recently arrived in the United States for a visit of eight weeks. His mission is to buy supplies and to talk over plans with the Washington officials. He has under his charge the posts, lands, customs, schools, internal revenues and the administration of properties left by citizens who die in the canal zone. In an interview with a New York Tribune reporter he told of the health in the canal zone and explained the work which Governor Charles E. Magoon and the Panama commission are now beginning. He said:

Contrary to the general conviction in the States, there is very little yellow fever in Panama. Of course there always have been some cases, and other cases will appear from time to time for years. In the last year there were only 162 cases of this disease and fifty-three deaths in the cities of Panama, Colon and the entire canal zone among both natives and citizens of the United States.

Governor Magoon has increased the hospital service in the canal zone so that accommodations can be had by 5 per cent of the 12,000 persons who are expected to arrive in Panama by June 30, 1906. This is considered by medical experts to be the maximum requirement. He has added about 200 men to the 1,000 who were dredging the swamps in the hope of exterminating the germ carrying mosquitoes and 200 to those who are digging the sewers and building the water systems.

As part of the Fourth of July celebration the water was turned on in the city of Panama. The waterworks are a present from the government of the United States. Twelve lines of hose were attached to a six inch main and water was thrown over a house of four stories. The first shipment of brick for paving the streets recently arrived. It is the intention of the government to clean up the cities and put them in a modern sanitary condition.

Within a year water systems will be established, streets will be paved, swamps will be drained and modern houses built pretty generally through the canal zone, but especially in Panama and Colon. Already 125 cart loads of lumber have been delivered along the route of the canal for houses, and 100,000,000 feet of lumber is on the way from the United States. The houses that are to be built for the government employees are to be provided with all conveniences—water, baths, screens, etc. Eating houses, where properly cooked and prepared meals may be had, are also to be erected. There will be houses for married and single men.

There are the greatest opportunities for men of all professions. Where men know their work and are temperate and willing to put up with the necessary hardships the pay is at least 50 per cent higher than in the United States and the opportunities for advancement unlimited. For doctors especially there are great openings. We already have eight or nine hospitals completed and equipped, and others will be built as the necessity arises.

We are to have mail service along the canal route. I am here now to purchase school supplies for forty-two schoolhouses. There are 1,968 children of school age in the territory, and many more are coming. The capacity of the schools will be forty pupils each. There will be 25,000 American citizens in the territory eventually, and we intend to provide proper educational facilities for all their children.

We want teachers and men to take hold of the school system. I consider the pay we offer good. We give clerks $1,500 a year and homes to live in. Where quarters are not provided 15 per cent of their salaries extra is allowed for paying their board bills. This is true of all classes of employees. Bookkeepers receive from $1,600 to $2,000; stenographers from $1,600 to $1,800; chief of division, $2,000 to $2,500; engineers, $5,000 to $9,000, and department heads, $5,000.

One of the great incentives to work given the employees of the government in responsible positions is the freedom that they have in their spheres of activity. The governor called his heads of departments together after he had appointed them and told them that they could have full sway in their particular fields. He would give them full credit for all they did and would require them to bear the responsibility of the failures. As a result all have joined hands to make the general work a success.

I hope that I am not painting too rosy a picture of life in Panama. I do not want to delude any young man who hopes for an easy berth. We want only men with the spirit of the pioneer. In the canal zone there are only work and home. There are no amusements except the music on Sundays in the parks. The weather is hot and humid in the day, there are few tropical fruits, meals are poorly cooked and poorly served; there are no New York hotels, no Riverside drives, no Sunday picnics. The unopen country, threaded here and there with great trails, lies all about us. In short, we do not talk of anything, dream of anything or do anything but dig the canal.

BACK-ACHE

and all other symptoms of kidney disease are speedily removed when the kidneys are made healthy, active and vigorous by the use of

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the world's greatest kidney and liver regulator, and the only medicine having a combined action on kidneys and liver. One pill a dose; 25 cents a box. Write for free sample to The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHOLERA CAUSED DEATH.

The Rev. S. K. Mahon, pastor of the Wesley M. E. church, received a message from Lucknow, India, Tuesday, announcing the death of Lyle Thourn from cholera. Mr. Thoburn was at the head of a large publishing house for the Methodist church in that city and was considered one of the most valuable men in the church. His business ability was phenomenal and under his charge were employed over two hundred natives. He spoke in the Wesley M. E. church last winter concerning missionary work in India.

MOVING ON FRIDAY.

There Seems to Be a Lot of Superstition About It.

"Friday is a kind of holiday in our business," said the professional mover. "There is a big lot of superstition in this matter, and, except in cases of actual necessity, it is hard to get anybody to move on Friday. If a few families that intend to change quarters soon could only be induced to put aside their foolish prejudice against the sixth day of the week they could be set up in their new home with half the trouble and inconvenience they will experience on any other day. I have explained that to many prospective customers, but the chances are that most of them will vote to join the rush rather than tempt bad luck by moving on Friday.

"Most of our movers dislike Friday as much as the customers. Whatever jobs are assigned to them they attend to, of course, but every last man in our employ will be glad if not a single order was booked for Friday. They claim that every smashup they figure in, every accident to the furniture through loss or breakage, occurs on a Friday, so for their own sake they uphold the customers in their fight against Friday."—New York Press.

ENGLISH ROYAL VETO.

It Is Practically Extinct, Not Having Been Used Since 1708.

The earliest mention of the exercise of the royal veto was when King Henry V., shortly after the victory of Agincourt, said "Le roy s'avisera" (the king will consider it) to a petition of parliament against the transferring of suits at common law into chancery.

Many instances are mentioned during succeeding reigns until that of Queen Anne, who is responsible for the latest exercise of this very interesting power in refusing the sovereign's assent to the bill for settling the militia of Scotland, passed by the lords and the commons on March 17, 1708. This is recorded in the journals of the house of lords.

Since 1708 the veto has never been used, though there was a threatened exercise of royal power of rejection toward the close of the reign of George III. and also by Queen Victoria in 1858. Mr. Bagehot considered that this power is extinct and added that "Queen Victoria must sign her own death warrant if both houses present it for her signature."—London Standard.

A "Sovereign" That Costs Only One Dollar.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., is a "Sovereign" medicine for Nervousness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all the ills peculiar to women. It drives the poison from the blood, and restores the patient to the bloom of health. You will never regret the exchange of one dollar for a bottle.

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Of Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, river bottom made soil, rich as cream; for corn, wheat, oats, clover, timothy, alfalfa, fruits and vegetables. Yield big crops, no failures. Open winters. Lands now cheap but advancing; investigate this fall. Homeseekers' rates Aug. 15, Sept. 5 and 19, Oct 3 and 17.

Write for St. Francis Valley booklet.

E. W. LaBEAUME, G. P. and T. A., Cotton Belt Route, St. Louis, Mo.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	24
Creamery butter	28
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb dressed	22
New Cabbage, per head	5 10
Lettuce, per lb	12
Onions, per peck	40
Potatoes, per bushel	75

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	16-20
Eggs, per dozen	16
Chickens, live, per lb	18
Chickens, spring, dressed	..
Chickens, dressed	12
Potatoes, per bushel	60

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Old Wheat	78
New Wheat	78
Oats	32-33
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	60
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	07-00

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